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THE

Madras Monthly JOURNAL,

OR

INDIA RECORDER,

FOR

MAY, 1807.

The gen'rous mind will ne'er refuse,
Each zealous effort to amuse.

W. U.

MADRAS:

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1807.

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THE MADRAS

MONTHLY JOURNAL;

OR

INDIA RECORDER.

FOR

Vol. IV. *MAY,* No. V.

1807.

Original Communications, &c.

DRAMATIC SKETCHES;

OR,

A SERIES OF SELECT PASSAGES,

SERIOUS AND COMIC;

CHIEFLY ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HUMAN CHARACTER;

And Compiled from the moſt Celebrated Productions of

THE BRITISH DRAMA.

(To be Continued in Numbers.)

ANGER AND RAGE.

PROSPERO, recollecting "the foul conſpiracy of the beaſt Caliban and his confederates againſt his life," the "minute" of whoſe plot was almoſt come; ſhews ſuch marks of anger that they are noticed by Ferdinand and his Daughter —

Fer. This is ſtrange: your father's in ſome paſſion
That works him ſtrongly.

appetite for pleasure, and prejudice, to oppose and vanquish. As the works of nature are all-perfect, it is by acting contrary to her laws that we induce imperfection and disease; and nothing but the propensity of nature to recover, and rest in the centre from which we have forced her, can ever restore us to our pristine perfection and health. If there are medicines which can assist this propensity, let us use them; but how can we be certain that we do not retard, instead of assist, operations, the causes of which are beyond our weak intellects to investigate?"

"But, the Three drops"—interrupted the Schâh; (for all sovereigns hate information, tho' they ask it, and scarcely admit a reply to their own questions.)

"These," answered the doctor, "come under the head of imagination."—

"Tell me the secret of the Three drops," said the Schâh, (beginning to lose his temper) "and keep all the rest to yourself."

"I was hastening to convince the Emperor," meekly replied the old-man, "that I possess neither medical secret nor talisman—but thy slave ceases to speak, as his words find no favour before thee"—

"Proceed," said the Schâh—

"When a patient comes to me," continued the doctor, "I consider him as having suffered, by forcing nature from her seat. If we knew what would restore her first position, or knowing the medicine how to make the application, it would be well—but as we do not, I leave the work to her own powerful efforts. Intemperance being most probably the cause of the disorder, abstinence is most likely to be the cure. But this is too simple a remedy: there must be something to act on the imagination. My Three drops do this office, which are the same fluid as that which receives them—*water*—but they have an air of mystery, and appear in the form of a powerful medicine, whose quantity must not be mistaken To prevent my patient relapsing into the intemperance which produced his complaint, and must retard his cure; I enjoin strict abstinence, that the effect of the medicine may not be counteracted. But the whole, means no more, than removing the effect by destroying the cause, and leaving nature at liberty to do a work which cannot safely be trusted in other hands."

"What!" says the Schâh, with contempt, "are thy so-much-famed Three drops, nothing but water?"

"If they have fame," respectfully replied the doctor, "let us suppose they deserve it—I told you, Sir, that the discovery once made, my art was at an end."—

"So," ſaid the Schâh, with apparent good-humour, "inſtead of puniſhing the Cup-bearer, I have been his phyſician, and ordered him the invaluable medicine of the Three drops? Bring him again to my preſence, and it ſhall not be my fault if ever again he has occaſion to viſit the old man of the mountain."

DHUBOY.

The following account of the once celebrated Hindoo City of Dhuboy ſituated to the Northward of Baroach, will afford ſome entertainment to our Readers, and as far as we are enabled to judge from a view of that place, in the poſſeſſion of a gentleman in Bombay, the deſcription appears to be very correct.

DHUBOY, is an Hindoo city, that can boaſt of the moſt valuable remains of very remote antiquity. The fortifications which ſurround it, are nearly three miles in circumference; and the ancient parts, that yet remain, are conſtructed in an elegant, and coſtly manner, being formed entirely of a beautiful hewn ſtone, having a covered piazza, ſupported by pillars, and pilaſters that are formed of triangular ſtones, and are adorned by very curious ſculpture.

The four principal entrances, or gates of the city, are yet more magnificiently decorated, and exhibit a more expenſive, and valuable ſpecies of workmanſhip, particularly that which opens towards the eaſt; this is called, by way of eminence, the gate of diamonds.

Many lacks of rupees were expended upon the decorations of this gate alone, and ſo great is the profuſion of carved work and fine baſſo-relievos, and for the indian ſtyle of ſculpture, they are ſo admirably executed, that the moſt ſuperficial, and idle ſpectator, muſt of neceſſity, be forcibly ſtruck by its magnificient appearance.

Near the centre of this juſtly celebrated city, a ſpacious tank of the pureſt water expands its broad and placid ſurface, which is adorned by ſeveral ſmall but beautiful iſlands, bearing groves of trees that are cloathed by an eternal verdure.

This artificial tank is ſurrounded, for the greateſt part, by flights of marble ſteps, which deſcend to the very bottom of the water. It was originally made for a reſervoir of water, for the uſe of the

inhabitants, and was formed at a vaſt expence. Notwithſtanding it adorns the centre of a large city, and that containing many very conſiderable manufactures, the banks are ornamented by beautiful groves of mango, and tamarind trees. that ſuſpend their luxurious foliage and fruits over the reflecting ſurface of the tank: while all around trees of the ſame ſpecies are ſeen overſhadowing the Hindoo pagodas, and ſplendid houſes of the Brahmins, who are in a very numerous claſs of people in Dhuboy.

I have ſeldom ſeen ſo intereſting a ſpectacle as it to be obſerved almoſt every day in this city. Under the grateful ſhade of theſe verdant canopies, the weavers fix their looms, and carry on various branches of the cotton manufacture; and together with the ſurrounding object, form a moſt pleaſing and gratifying ſight to a man who feels delight in the contemplation of earthly comfort, and of human happineſs.

As the harmleſs inhabitants never perſecute, or even moleſt, any part of the animal creation, the face of this beautiful tank is covered with large flocks of wild-ducks, pelicans, and a variety of water fowl which remain in perfect ſecurity, and feed unconſcious of fear; while the trees are filled with peacocks, cranes, doves, and many other very beautiful birds; and thouſands of monkeys jump about, and play their antic tricks, even on the very roofs of the houſes. Theſe animals ſwarm, to ſuch a degree, in the ſtreets of Dhuboy, that they appear far more numerous than the other inhabitants.

The multiplicity of birds and monkeys, reſident in Dhuboy, is owing to the univerſal protection that is afforded to them by the Hindoos, who are the principal and moſt numerous inhabitants of the city; which is by much the moſt beautiful and intereſting place I have ſeen in the eaſt; and the appearance of ſo many animals, that in other places are wild and will ſcarcely allow a ſtranger to approach them, but which are here ſo tame that they exiſt under the immediate power of the lords of the creation, forms a ſtriking picture, and recals to the mind of the ſpectator, the beautiful allegory of men in a ſtate of innocence; when ſurrounded by all the monſters of the foreſt, and the various ſpecies of the animated creation, without fear of danger, or dread of perſecution.

The ſcite of this city is ſo exremely low, wet, and marſhy, that the ſtranger is aſtoniſhed how its early founders came to fix upon ſo diſagreeable a ſpot (when compared with the delightful ſituations that almoſt every where ſurround it) for the foundation of ſo famed a city. But on account of its origin, which has

been carefully handed down to the present generation, and which is generally believed by the inhabitants to be true, at once explains the cause.

I have little doubt but this story is founded upon fact; but, as almost all the Asiatic traditions, and what the natives term historical facts, are mingled with the most extravagant fable, it requires a long and accurate intimacy with their manners, customs, and literature, in order to select that which can be relied upon as truth, and distinguish its simple garb, from the rich and many coloured robes that clothe their fable, allegory, and metaphor, but, as I am convinced that all those of my readers, who possess even the smallest degree of taste, will be much gratified by the account of the orgin of this city, I will present them with the best authenticated relation I have been able to obtain.

Many centuries have now rolled away, and have shrouded the innumerable events and actions, of men, in an universal gloom of doubt and uncertainty, that now can never be removed; yet amongst those few records which have survived the wreck of age,) is one that remains to inform posterity, that the rich and powerful kingdom of Guzerat, was, (in the early ages of Asiatic history, governed by a mighty, and invensible monarch, named, Sadara Jaising, (which, according to the derivation of their peculiar languages means the successful and strong lion,) who held his residence at Purton, a celebrated and magnificient city of the north.

This powerful monarch was blessed in the possession of seven wives who were the most beautiful and accomplished females of his empire, and by them he had many children; but, as is always the case, where one man is in possession of so many women, he had his favourite, and this was the youngest and most fascinating of his wives, who, by way of eminence, was called, Ruttanalee, or the Lustre of Jewels; but unfortunately for her, and for her royal consort, she had not the happiness to be a mother.

The other ladies of the haram, who were extremely jealous of Ruttanalee, and had ever entertained a deadly hate towards her, and sought by all the means in their power to weaken that peculiar affection which the Rajah always evinced towards her; had, hitherto, made the unfortunate circumstance of her barrenness, their principal plea in order to alineate his love.

But notwithstanding the beautious Ruttanalee produced not the delightful fruits of her interesting connection, with the puissant emperor of Guzerat, yet that virtuous monarch had too much judgment, and too ardent a love for her, who contributed so much

towards his earthly happineſs, than to caſt her off at the iniquitous inſtigations of a neſt of jealous, envious, and abandoned women.

But at length, a circumſtance occurred, that cauſed a very great ſenſation throughout the haram ; this was no other than the long-wiſhed for pregnancy of Ruttanalee; which had been ſo ardently longed after by herſelf, and the Rajah ; but no event, whatever, could have been more unwelcome to her enemies, and their hatred became ſtill more rancorous ; till at length, it knew no bounds, and they were determined to have recourſe to ſupernatural agency, in order to prevent the birth of the expected infant.

According to the ſuperſtitious opinions, and cuſtoms, of the Indians, they firmly believe in the power of the charms and ſpells which are made uſe of by their religious devotees ; and in the belief, that the exiſtence of the child, whoſe birth was ſo much dreaded by the implacable enemies of Ruttanalee could be averted by theſe means, thoſe wicked wretches immediately employed the neceſſary agents, and as ſoon as the ſuperſtitious rites were performed, they remained eaſy under the ridiculous idea, that the unborn babe would never be an inhabitant of this world.

Indeed, ſo credulous was the much envied Ruttanalee, that ſhe firmly believed in the power of the witchcraft that had been employed againſt her, and was very uneaſy, under the idea, that the taliſman had already taken effect, and that ſo long as ſhe remained in the place where ſhe then was, her babe would never ſee the light.

Impreſſed with theſe melancholy ideas, ſhe requeſted permiſſion from the Rajah, to go a conſiderable diſtance in the country, there to remain until the days of her travail ſhould be paſſed, and in order to prevail with him the more effectually, ſhe ſtated to him ſome of her reaſons for wiſhing to take this ſtep.

The Rajah immediately conſented, and ordered a very numerous, and ſplendid retinue, to accompany her, together with every neceſſary, and luxury, ſhe might want, and with this magnificent equipage, ſhe ſet out from the imperial city of Guzerat, in order to ſacrifice at a diſtant, but ſacred temple of the Hindoo Gods, ſituated on the majeſtic Nerbudda.

After a very long, and tedious journey, ſhe arrived, about the cloſe of the day, at a hollowed grove, about ten miles diſtant from the temple to which ſhe was travelling and which was ſituated in the very ſpot, where the city of Dhuboy now ſtands. The dews of the night falling around, and the light of the day gradually

giving place, to the increaſing gloom of darkneſs, ſhe ordered her camp to be fixed on the grove, for that night, intending to purſue her journey on the following morning.

While engaged in her evening devotions, in her own tent, an holy derviſe, or faquir, who had long ago renounced all connections with the world, and who had, for many years, reſided in the receſſes of that grove, in a ſtate of religious retirement, arrived at her camp, and requeſted an immediate audience with the princeſs.

Being admitted into her preſence, he informed her, that the place upon which ſhe had fixed her tent, was ſacred and unpolluted ground, and that if ſhe remained there ſhe would in a very few days be delivered of a fine boy, that ſhould be the delight and ſupport of his country.

Ruttanalee, who had, from her infancy, been taught to place implicit confidence, in the predictions of holy men, inſtantly determined to continue in her preſent encampment, and diſmiſſed the derviſe with many proteſtations of regard, and great fervency of gratitude, for his favourable prognoſtications.

The holy man's prophecy was actually fulfilled, in a very ſhort period, and the delightful Ruttanalee was delivered of a moſt beautiful prince, whom, at the particular requeſt of the derviſe, was named Viſeldow, or the long expected child.

The happy news of the birth of a ſon, was immediately conveyed to the imperial city, and ſo delighted was the monarch at theſe joyful tidings, that he inſtantly declared the young prince heir to the throne of Guzerat: and being informed that his beloved Rattanalee, was charmed with the ſpot where ſhe had been bleſſed, by the favouring gods, with a lovely boy, and was fearful of the jealouſy of her rivals, at his court, and did not wiſh to return, he ordered a ſpacious tank to be formed, and ſent ſkilful artificers, of every deſcription, to build a large city, and ſurround it by ſtrong fortifications; he alſo commanded the moſt eminent artiſts in his empire to decorate the new city, by every ſpecies of coſtly ornament.

Having collected together the moſt celebrated artizans, from every part of his dominions, he placed them under the direction, and control, of one architect, a man of remarkable abilities, and exquiſite taſte; who had the good fortune to live till this extraordinary work was completed, which has not only immortalized his fame, as one of the moſt mighty men that ever exiſted, but which has ever been conſidered, by the Hindoos, as one of the

the most astonishing productions, of one man's genius, that the world has ever seen.

So many years were necessary to complete this immense work, that by time it was finished, the young prince, who had been born on its scite, had succeeded his distinguished father, as monarch, or Rajah of Guzerat, and he was so much pleased with the place of his nativity, that he made it the seat for those artists who had survived the undertaking, he gave them valuable presents, as tokens of his royal approbation, but wishing the man, to whose very superior talents, the city owed its greatest beauty, and chief advantages, above the rest, he desired him to name any reward for his services, that he could bestow, and he should immediately have it,

The artist replied, that being happy in the gracious favour of his sovereign, he wanted neither money nor jewels; but as the place was yet without a name, he should deem it an high honour, and an adequate reward for his labour, if he might be permitted to give it the title of his own, which was Dhuboy. The prince immediately gave his consent, and it ever has retained the same name, even unto this day.

DESCRIPTIVE VIEW OF THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

The following description of the view from the Fort at Sion, on the Island of Bombay: is extracted from the Travels of Abdilla.

"At Bombay I was much delighted by a most charming prospect from Sion Hill, in this exquisite view were combined all of nature's chief beauties. In the deep blue of distance the lofty Decan mountains, majestic reared their cloudcapt heads high o'er the surrounding scenery; and nearer to the sight less considerable hills, crowned by lofty waving woods, undulated, like the gentle motion of the sea, into the misty distance, and were gradually lost to the view, Luxuriant vales, by eternal verdure blessed, far outspread their beauteous plaids o'er the green lap of earth, and smiled amidst their native riches. The numerous adjacent Islands appeared o'er the curling surface of this mighty deep, whose vasty water reflected all the various hues of the splendid heavens, while a large city, whose spacious harbour was filled with shipping, which were daily arriving from every quarter of the globe added a more lively scene to this unrivalled view.

"I saw this most lovely prospect at a very favourable time; the periodical rains were just passed away, and every hill and flowery dale was wrapt in nature's most verdant mantle, while the luxuriant harvest waved o'er all the scene.

"When I remarked to some English gentlemen then in Bombay that I considered this to be the finest view I had then seen upon my Indian travels, they acknowledged it to be superior to any in that part of the country; and also observed, that I had been happy in my view of it, for they had never seen it to so great perfection."

RECEIPT TO BREW A STORM.

Husband. Woman—aye!

Wife. You are always railing at our sex.

Husband. And without reason?

Wife. Without either rhime or reason; you'd be miserable beings without us, for all that.

Husband. Sometimes: there is no general rule without an exception; I could name some very good women——

Wife. Without the head I suppose?

Husband. With a head, and with a heart too.

Wife. That's a wonder!

Husband. It would be a still greater if I could not; for instance, there is Mrs. Dawson, the best of wives; always at home, whenever you call, always in good humour; always neat and clean, sober and discreet.

Wife. I wish you were tied to her. Always at home! the greatest gossipper in the parish; she may well smile, she has nothing to ruffle her temper; neat and clean—she has nothing else to do; sober—she can take a glass as well as her neighbours; discreet—that's another word, she can tip a wink—but I detest scandal; I am surprised you didn't say she was handsome?

Husband. So she is in my eye.

Wife. You have a fine eye to be sure; you're an excellent judge of beauty: what do you think of her nose?

Husband. She is a fine woman in spite of her nose.

Wife. Fine feathers make fine birds: ſhe can paint her whithered cheeks, and pencil her eye-brows.

Husband You can do the ſame if you pleaſe.

Wife My cheeks don't want paint, nor my eyebrows pencilling.

Husband. True; the roſe of youth and beauty is ſtill on your cheeks, and your brow the bow of cupid.

Wife. You once thought ſo; but that moving mummy, Molly Dawſon, is your favourite. She's let me ſee, no goſſip, and yet ſhe's found in every houſe but her own; and ſo ſilent too, when ſhe has all the clack to herſelf; her tongue is as thin as ſixpence for talking; with a pair of eyes burned into the ſockets, and painted pannels into the bargain; and then as to ſcandal—but her tongue is no ſcandal.

Husband. Take care, there's ſuch a thing as ſtanding in a white ſheet!

Wife. You would provoke a ſaint.

Husband. You ſeem to be getting into a paſſion.

Wife. Is it any wonder? A white ſheet! You ought to be toſſed in a blanket. Handſome! I can't forget that word: my charms are loſt on ſuch a taſteleſs fellow as you.

Husband. The charms of your tongue.

Wife. Don't provoke me, or I'll fling this diſh at your head.

Husband. Well, I have done.

Wife. But I havn't done: I wiſh I had drowned myſelf the firſt day I ſaw you.

Husband. It's not too late.

Wife. I'd ſee you hung firſt.

Husband. You'd be the firſt to cut me down.

Wife. Then I ought to be tied up in your ſtead.

Husband. I'd cut you down,

Wife. You would?

Husband Yes, but I'd be ſure you were dead firſt.

Wife. I cannot bear this any longer.

Husband. Then it's time for me to withdraw; I ſee by your eyes that the ſtorm is collecting.

Wife. And it ſhall burſt on your head.

Husband. I'll ſave my poor head, if I can. A good retreat is better than a bad battle. *(Husband flies, the dish flies after him)*

THE USE OF ACCUMULATION.

HASSAN of Shiraz possessing wealth, which he rashly deemed inexhaustible, became the slave of pleasure. Tartarian females were employed by turns in fanning him through the night, and, at times, sprinkling his skin, with rose-water. Ice fruits and costly comfitures were his morning regale, which being ended, he bathed in polished basons of white marble, and inhaled the breeze of fragrance from the Jasmins of Arabia. Borne by his servants in a stately litter to the Bazar, he passed slowly before the shops of the artificers, looking with a languid, but curious eye, on their various productions of ingenuity; endeavouring to find a want, or to create a wish—but his wants and wishes had been too often supplied to be still importunate. The workers in filligree and embroidery, the carvers in ivory, the goldsmiths, the jewellers, had nothing to engage his attention. The Armenian merchants, indeed, would shew him, in secret, the costly works of the Franguis, pictures exhibiting resemblances of human figures, which, because they are forbidden by our law, he eagerly purchased. On his return, stopping where provisions are sold, he ordered a sumptuous supper to regale his numerous friends, who never failed to associate at his entertainment, quaffing, in cups of christal, the delicious liquor which the holy prophet commands us not to drink, while troops of dancers and jugglers, succeeding each other, furnished the passing moments with delight.

Having no source of employment from his own mind, he found himself constrained to continue his dissipation, to avoid that frightful state of vacancy felt by all who depend upon external circumstances for pleasure. The wealth of the Khan of Shiraz was too little to supply his constant expences. When his last Toman was spent; ashamed to continue in poverty where he had lived in splendor, he wandered from the city over the plain without direction, as his wish was rather to avoid his home than to reach any other place.

Evening approached: the stately mosques of Shiraz were vanishing in aerial obscurity, but no other town opened on his view; and as he had not compleated a usual day's journey, even the solitary caravan-serai was wanting to give him shelter and repose.

The cold dews of night moistened his turban, and stood in drops upon his cangiar and scymetar, when he heard in the mountains not far distant, the barking of jackalls, the howling of hyænas, and the roaring of the mighty tyger; for now was the time when

the wild beasts of the forest assume their turn to reign—the day they gave up to man.

Fear of immediate danger banished from his mind the regret for having spent his substance—displaced the horror of finding himself without companions, upon whom had rested his sole dependance to fill up the frightful void of life—and even prevented his attending to the calls of hunger; a sensation, which, until this day, he had never felt. "There is no other God but one—Mahomet is his prophet!" said he earnestly, for the first time with *devotion*—before the hour of danger, it had only been his *custom* when the crier from the Minaret called the faithful to prayer.

The wandering fires which nightly flit across the plain, to the accustomed traveller are objects of amusement, to Hassan they were sights of terror, yet he followed them with his eye, and, by degrees, with his feet, until he had deviated from the road which had brought him from Schiraz—Dismal reflections occurred in comparing his present situation with that of the preceding evening, when the sounds and lights were those of mirth and festivity.

While he was resting, without a motive to retire or advance, he heard a creaking noise just before him, which was followed by a man arising from the earth with a taper in his hand, who presently shut the trap door from whence he had ascended. Unconscious of being observed, he advanced where Hassan was standing, and started back at the reflection from the scymetar, drawn by Hassan on the first impulse of fear. "Alas!" said the stranger, "I am discovered—do not take the life of one disarmed, and who has not offended." "Thy life," replied Hassan, "I cannot take, unless the angel of death permits; and, if thy moments are exhausted, thou canst not by entreaties add to their number. I am a traveller who seeks shelter and repose—if thy habitation is near, conduct me to it."

The stranger fearing the scymetar of Hassan, returned to the trap door—"follow me," says he, descending—"my abode is contrary to that of other mortals—they live *upon* the earth, I *under* it." Hassan, who had never seen any apartments but those of magnificence; as he surveyed askance the gloomy passages, felt that he had only changed one terror for another.

They, at last, entered a spacious arched hall, nearly full of coffers and bags, arranged round the walls, and which left but a small space for the owner and his guest.

Hassan, now protected by the laws of hospitality, sheathed his scymetar, while his host put on the table two small loaves, some

grapes, and a veſſel of the amber wine of Shiraz. "Eat and refreſh yourſelf," ſays Dahir (the owner of the cave) "I have ſupped already, and cannot eat with you, being about to depart for Shiraz, where I go twice or thrice in a week to renew my ſtock of proviſion—I always travel by night for fear of diſcovery; but as you are now as much in *my* power as I at firſt was in *yours*, let mutual confidence ſucceed to mutual fears."

H. As I am in your power, and promiſe you fidelity, I may aſk an explanation of appearances which at preſent puzzle me.

D. Thoſe coffers and bags you ſee are all full of coined gold from our early emperors to Schah Abbas—the accumulation of five generations! They are here depoſited as in a place of ſafety againſt the rapacity of the Khan of Schiraz or his Miniſters.

H. They are, perhaps, in ſafety, but are of no uſe—if your coffers contained only earth, it would be of equal value to riches not uſed.

D. The value of a thing is in proportion to the happineſs it beſtows. If my coffers were only full of earth they would give me no pleaſure, but I receive much from reflecting that they are full of gold.

H. How you can receive any when your money is not beſtowed, is paſt my conception. Pleaſure may be purchaſed—as I know to my coſt.

D. To your coſt? Then I ſuppoſe *your* plan was ſpending your money—has it led you to happineſs?

H. I cannot ſay it has—my miſery is extreme!

D. Very well; now, mark the difference between us. I have pleaſure in ſurveying my cheſts—I count them—I ſometimes regale my eyes by looking at my money—after which I lock it up, and reflect, that the means of procuring every thing are in my power—but if I part with my gold, I then loſe the means and the pleaſure of the reflection.

H. But do you never intend to uſe your money?

D. I at preſent uſe it to the beſt of purpoſes—to give me happineſs; but if I ſpent it, I ſhould have none. How can you be ſo obſtinate to continue a diſpute, when you confeſs that a conduct contrary to mine has led you to miſery?

Haſſan was ſilent, but not convinced; ſo deep had the common opinion of the uſe of riches ſunk within his mind—"But, pray," ſays he, "may not happineſs be found in ſomething between both our ſyſtems?"

"I do not want," replied Dahir, "to confine happineſs in one

path: all I contend for is, that I feel it myſelf—you certainly are at liberty to ſeek happineſs wherever it may be found. But what can I do with you? Here you cannot ſtay, and if you go you will diſcover my treaſure—ſwear to me by the head of the prophet, that you will come hear no more, and I will take the ſame oath to ſend you a camel-load of my gold—it is better to part with ſome than loſe the whole.

The mutual oath was ſworn, and at day break Haſſan returned to the city.

The gold was ſent according to promiſe, together with a roll of perfumed paper, beautifully embelliſhed, on which was written in elegant characters—

"Haſſan oppoſe not thy particular opinion to the general ſyſtem of the moſt high! Various are the ſituations in life, and all concur to fulfill the decrees of eternal wiſdom. *The uſe of accumulation is to repair the waſte of prodigality.*"

THE RESTRAINT OF SOCIETY.

THERE is no ſubject of late has more agitated the minds of men than liberty; upon the bleſſing of which they agree, although they materially differ upon the means of obtaining it. However, all ſeem to limit their enquiries to what *form of government* liberty is moſt truly attached, and when they have determined the form agreeable to their own ideas, they ſeek no farther, conceiving the point to be eſtabliſhed.

The enjoyment of liberty under an abſolute prince ſeems ſo much like a contradiction, that blame may be incurred for even mentioning them together. It may be had under a limited monarchy, ſay the Engliſh; it is better obtained by a Republic and Preſident, ſay the Americans. Thus Mahomet, thoroughly perſuaded of the truth and ſuperior goodneſs of his Koran, conceived it a duty to propagate his doctrine by conqueſt. Thus the fanatic of the laſt century

* * * "prov'd their doctrines orthodox
By apoſtolic blows and knocks"—

And thus the Catholics of all times, except the modern, thought they were doing God and his Son good ſervice, by forcing a belief of chriſtianity by the means of tortures and death—hitherto *religious* opinions only have been thought worthy of ſuch great ex-

ertions, but our good neighbours have made *Politics* of equal importance.

As a man is not fed by hearing of good dinners, but by what he puts into his own ſtomach, ſo, it may be preſumed, no one feels the enjoyment of liberty farther than that portion which comes to his own ſhare. The reverſe of the poſition is equally true—if a man's perſon and actions are free, he enjoys liberty even under a deſpot, but if his perſon or his actions are confined, he is a ſlave although a member of a Republic. Admitting a truth of this poſition; *if circumſtances in private life take our liberty from us*, what are we the better for living under a free government; or how are we hurt by deſpotiſm if we may go, act, and ſpeak as we pleaſe?

Should it be ſaid, that the eſſence of a free government is to give liberty, and that the nature of deſpotiſm is to take it away; I can ſubſcribe to this opinion no farther than it is true—and its truth only reaches to purpoſes and occaſions which do not occur in daily life, while either form of government leaves the ſlavery unremedied with which we are daily environed. If we are engaged in a lawſuit, or called to anſwer for ſome offence, then we feel the advantage of a free government with fixed laws, over a ſentence pronounced by an arbitrary judge, appointed by an arbitrary maſter—but moſt men paſs their days without going to law, and not one in fifty thouſand becomes a victim to juſtice.

The real ſlavery we feel, and it is equal under all governments, is THE RESTRAINT OF SOCIETY; under which we are more completely ſhackled in all our actions, words, and even thoughts, than by the moſt imperious commands of the moſt abſolute tyrant—for a deſpotic mandate does not deſcend to minute particulars; it puts on a chain, but leaves ſome limbs at liberty; while the tyranny of ſociety draws a thouſand ſlender threads over us from head to foot, by which we are more compleatly hampered than Gulliver in Lilliput.

I can ſcarce flatter myſelf to have proceeded thus far without incurring ſome cenſure, nor to finiſh my ſubject, without more. I certainly might, without treſpaſs, have walked in a beaten path, which if I quit, it muſt be to my own peril—I tremble while I ſay—that the MARRIAGE VOW—the reciprocal DUTY between parents and children—the offices of FRIENDSHIP—the ceremonies of CIVILITY—all theſe take from us more perſonal liberty than can be ballanced by any political liberty which the moſt perfect form of government can beſtow.

Should you think that more pleaſure ariſes from ſuch reſtraints

than without them—be it so; but do not say they are consistent without liberty. If a father gives up his own enjoyment to encrease that of a son—if a son abridges his own pleasures because he will not violate his duty to a parent—if my friend has my money, and I want it myself—if my time, instead of being my own, is consumed in attentions to acquaintance, and the ceremonies of COMPANY—all these circumstances may perhaps encrease our enjoyment, but they surely diminish our liberty. The more we feel an *obligation* to do an action, the more is the choice taken from us of doing it, or not, as we please; of course, the more is our LIBERTY abridged. If nature, custom, or the rules of society *require* us to fulfil certain duties to our relations, friends, or acquaintance; our not having it in our power to act otherwise is certainly the definition of real SLAVERY.

Let not my intention be mistaken. I am not speaking against natural or social attachments; my opinion of them perfectly agrees with the rest of the World—I only attempt to prove, that our greatest restraints do not arise from despotism in any form of government, but from ourselves. "*We complain of our taxes,*" says Dr. Franklyn, "*we tax ourselves more than we can be taxed by a Minister.*" It is our *private* habits by which we are affected—in the common duties of society is a greater portion of slavery than can be inflicted by the most despotic sovereign.

ORDER OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

A BRIEF account of the most noble, sacred, and illustrious order of Knights Templars, translated from an authentic and antient Celtic manuscript, found in the year 1540, in a square oak box, under the high altar of the Templars Church in London, immediately after the suppression of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, by Henry VIII. the 25th May, in the abovementioned year. The Knights of St. John, were successors to the Templars, after their expulsion by Edward II. in the year 1312, the time this manuscript was written and deposited; when found it was carefully conveyed to the hands of Jacob Ulric of St. Clair, of Roslin, in Scotland, whose family had the honor of heriditary Grand Master of the kingdom conferred on them, and on which it continued uninterrupted for upwards of two centuries.

William St. Clair, of Roslin, in the year 1736, gave it to his nephew John St. Clair, M. D. of Old Castle, in the county of

Meath, (then at Glafgow) from whom, and by whofe affiftance I took this copy.

The original was wrote on a piece of fkin refembling our parchment, but much thicker; the letters ancient Celtic, with a mixture of thofe Norman characters found in the doomfday book of William I. fome had been gilt, but are now black and chipped off. The whole feems to have been done rather with a painting pencil than any kind of pen; the colour moftly red, with fome black.

The entire would have been unintelligible to me, but for the affiftance of the abovementioned Dr. St. Clair, who, during his ftay at Leyden, where he refided fome years, had made the Celtic and ancient Norman languages his ftudy, for the better underftanding feveral original papers preferved in the family, brought from Roan, in Normandy, by Geoffrey de St. Clair, foon after the conqueft.

The curious manufcript begins with the following addrefs to the Divine Being:—it certainly muft appear an odd one to a common reader; but thofe who are honored with the facred order of the Temple will readily comprehend it:—

We the trufty Champions of the Great—— in this our day of tribulation (having with reverence and holy fear renewed on this fpot our awful and glorious ties and ceremonies, whereunto appertaineth, fuch things as the eye of man hath not feen, neither hath the heart conceived, fave only thofe who have feen thy——; who have tafted of thy bitter cup, even from the valley of death,) think it meet to fet down and commit to the earth, as a fepulchre, fome things which may hereafter relight that facred fire which for fome ages we forefee muft be hid in the hearts of a chofen few, as in a grave wherein refteth bones! and rottennefs! and wonder! and contemplation! yet at thy good time, thofe dry bones fhall be clothed, and live, and rife even from the duft, and through weary pilgrimage arrive at thy holy city, even the holy of holies—fo be it unto us, we will bear thy crofs—we have drank before thee; we have tafted out of thy cup—the cup of thy own workmanfhip; we have looked with our eyes, wonder! and aftonifhment! we have feen thy wonder of wonders! Our Lord, our head, remember us, fhorten this our rough and rocky road, take this heavy burden from us. Simon, we think upon thee, horror! awe! and filence! Oh! quench not our glorious lights, nor extinguifh us as the evil flame that told us. We die this day thy foldiers: we all perifh together as we have lived, death cannot part us, yet fpare a remnant fomewhere, to lay up

the ſacred rules of thy ſervant Bernardin, nor cut us clean off, that thy ſoldiers fail not from thee for ever, and thy temple here on earth. O! grant that theſe our laſt wiſhes here depoſited in earth, may hereafter come to light, and bring us who ſuffered this day, to the knowledge of future faithful brethren and champions of thy Croſs, Amen, Amen, Amen."

Here follows an hiſtorical account of the order, their riſe and progreſs and ſufferings, ſigned by Hugo de Paginis and Geofrey de St. Audener, Grand Maſters, and 157 Knights.

As moſt of the hiſtorical particulars of this ancient order have been largely treated of by ſeveral authors, I ſhall here only ſet down, in as brief a manner, as poſſible, the mere heads of what this manuſcript contains, and ſome annexed to it by Jacob Ulric St. Clair, to whom it was firſt delivered

This order was originally founded by Pope Gelleſius the Firſt, anno 1119· It is evident from certain ceremonies, forming a part of the rules of Knight Templars, that this Gelliſius was a Freemaſon, who in conjunction with St Bernard, formed thoſe rights and ceremonies which conſtitute this order of Knighthood. There were originally but nine companions, and thoſe of the firſt men then exiſting in Chriſtendom. During the Cruſades, their number was conſiderably enlarged as well as their buſineſs. The title originally given to this order remains a ſecret to this day to all but thoſe initiated. That which they commonly bear, viz. Templars, was given them by Balwin the Fourth, when he ſubdued the Saracens, who appointed them a portion, and a houſe where the Temple of Jeruſalem ſtood. There were a number of poor Knights whoſe office it was to conduct p grims at that time ſafe through the Holy Land. The Council of Trent, 1127, fully confirmed all the vaſt privileges, honors, donations, and lands allotted by the ſeveral Popes and Crowned heads to this order. In the year 1186, Saladin having taken Jeruſalem; the Knights were diſperſed over all Europe, where they founded large ſeminaries, famous for learning, wealth, valour, power, and an invincible love and adherence to each other; the Grand Maſter fixed his abode in the iſland of Cyprus, among the numerous houſes founded at that time, that which is now called the Temple of London, and where this manuſcript was found, was one of the nobleſt and magnificient; Ireland at that period the ſeat of piety and learning, was not deſtitute of this noble order, near Dublin, where the royal Hoſpital of Kilmainham now ſtands, was a moſt ſuperb edifice of the Knights Templars, which they inhabited until the

reign of King Henry VIII.—It is evident, from various circumſtances of hiſtory, the great power and privileges this order poſſeſſed. In ſigning Magna Charta, that great pillar of Engliſh liberty, in the reign of King John, A. D. 1215, we find the name of the Grand Maſter of the Templars in London, BROTHER Amyeric, G. M. and T. C. M. immediately after the Archbiſhops; and Pandulph, the Pope's Nuncio, before any of the Temporal Lords, though ever ſo high and potent. During the civil broils and diſturbances of them days, all money, plate, and valuables, of London and Weſtminſter, were depoſited with the Templars, as they conſidered the valour and probity of thoſe Knights, their greateſt ſafeguard and ſurety in thoſe troubleſome times. About the year 1309, Philip the Fair of France, and Pope Clement the Vth, plotted the deſtruction of the Order, fearing them too powerful, and finding them contrary to their political views. Three years after A. D. 1312, they ſucceeded ſo far as to condemn and aboliſh the Order in a general Council held at Vienna, in Dauphiny. Philip treacherouſly ſeized on the Grand Maſter, who had been ſeduced from Cyprus to France, and accuſed him and the Order of the moſt unheard of ridiculous crimes, ſuch as worſhipping an Aſs's head, trampling on the Crucifix, and denying Chriſt. The Grand Maſter and 57 principal Knights were burned on this extraordinary charge, becauſe they would not reveal their moſt hidden and ſacred ſecrets; nor did the fury of Philip and Clement reſt here—they threatened both ſpiritual and temporal deſtruction to all who harboured the Order; and prevailed on Edward IId of England, to put to death and baniſh them from his dominions. It was on this occaſion this manuſcript was buried—Edward's perſecution was not as ſevere as Philip's, who ſuffered ſome of the Order to remain in his dominions, but under another name, as Knights of St John. They held ſome lands and revenues till the ſuppreſſion of Monaſteries by Henry VIIIth, after which they were incorporated with the Knights of Malta, the only remaining branch of this famous Order (except honorary Members) who were formed in ſeveral parts of Europe, about the year 1540, and who ſtill enjoy the ſecrets of the Order with all its myſtic rites, though not its former power and grandeur.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BANIAN TREE,

ON THE BANKS OF THE NERBUDDA.

THIS tree is one of the moſt celebrated throughout Hindoſtan; and being by much the fineſt I had ever ſeen, I ſhall venture to

describe it, perhaps this tree may be considered as one of the most wonderful of all the productions of bountiful nature; and in this matchless climate, where the earth is for ever fruitful and abundantly luxuriant, it flourishes with eternal verdure, and, from the wonderful nature of its growth, forms an extensive grove, nearly impervious to the intense rays of the sun, and abounding with numerous and various inhabitants. The Hindoos, who venerate this tree unto adoration, call it the bur-tree. Many of them are found of vast extent, and as they are continually increasing in size, they may be said to be exempted from that curse which hangs upon every other of nature's works having animial or vegetable life, and which renders them liable to decay: but this tree defies even the slow and certain progress of time to sap its vitality; for every branch emenant from the great trunk arriving at a certain age, shoots forth many small fibres, which, increasing in length and thickness, bends downwards to the earth, whose surface they gradually reach, and, penetrating into the ground, take root, and themselves become parent trees by again shooting out young branches, which grow up in like manner, and like them bend downwards again, after having reached a certain height, and again take root. By this singular mode of growth, every branch becomes the parent of many trees, all of which multiply in a like proportion, and all remain connected to each other growing to immense arches, and forming vast festoons, which gradually spread over an amazing extent of soil, and from one original trunk form a large and beautiful grove. No limits are ascribed to the extent of this tree; for as long as it finds a sufficiency of soil capable of affording it nourishment, it extends its verdant foliage. When we consider the great value of this tree to the natives of so warm a climate as that of India, under which it is ever a cool shade, we cannot be surprised that the Hindoos, are so peculiarly attached to it. They consider and venerate it as an emblem of the great Deity whom they adore; and as they contemplate its never-failing strength, its vast and out-stretching arms, and its lovely and overshadowing protection from the extremes of weather, they humble their minds before their Creator, and are almost ready to yield divine honours to so great a work.

As there are so many solitary and cool recesses, so many delightful walks and charming avenues, all impervious to the fiercest and most powerful beams of a tropic sun, within the circuit of one of these trees, many Brahmins spend the whole of their lives veiled in the gloomy shroud of religious awe, within their shades;

and they are not only the reſort of theſe devotees, but are frequently the ſcenes of mirth and paſtime to all the Hindoos, who are happy to unbend in theſe ſweet retirements.

The tree under whoſe genial ſhade I was now encamped was formerly of much greater extent: but the mighty and turbulent waters of the Nerbudda have borne down a conſiderable part of the bank upon which it ſtands, and the floods have carried away many of its roots; yet is the circumference of the principal body of the tree upwards of two thouſand feet, but the ſpace contained by the overhanging branches is of vaſt extent. The larger boles are three hundred and fifty in number, and the leſſer ſtems, whoſe buſineſs is to nouriſh the branches and pendant roots, exceed three thouſand.

This beautifully verdant canopy was filled by myriads of birds, whoſe brilliancy of plumage and gaiety of ſong charmed the numerous travellers that reſted in the ſhade, and formed a moſt ſweet and enlivened picture. Numerous families and tribes of monkeys alſo poſſeſſed large colonies amongſt the branches; and I was much amuſed by watching their wonderful evolutions and ludicrous contortions of viſage, which they exerted the more they were gazed at. But while I was diverted by their curious proceedings, I was much pleaſed in contemplating the great degree of affection the parents profeſſed towards their young and inexperienced offspring; and many an ignorant, and cruel mortal might here have learnt, from animals ungifted with reaſon, leſſons of truth and humanity, which his pretended ſuperiorioity had never imparted to him. The old ones took vaſt pains and were extremely aſſiduous in teachingthe young ones how to find thei food; and, by vigorous example, ſhewing them how to ſkip fro bough to bough, and occaſionally, in what manner they were t exert themſelves in order to take more extenſive bounds. Nothin could be more entertaining and laughable than the various expreſſions of their countenances, which ſo ſtrongly evinced their fluctuating paſſions: ſometimes it was neceſſary for the elders to uſe conciliatory meaſures with their progeny, and encourage them to follow the examples before them by endearing tokens of their affection; this their more tender mode of procedure was generally uſed when the young chits were timorous, but when they appeared obſtinate the parents became quite outrageous, and evinced the violence of their paſſion by the ſtrongeſt geſtures, grinning horribly, and gnaſhing furiouſly with their teeth, while their eyes literally ſhot fire upon their ignorant and untoward brats.

The manner in which these singular animals destroy their inveterate enemics, the snakes, which haunt these bowers in vast numbers, is so curious and so well worthy of observation, that I cannot pass by it unnoticed. Being too well acquainted with the direful malignity of these foes to all animated nature, they attentively watch their motions until they perceive them fall asleep; of which they are no sooner certified, than they creep towards them with the utmost caution, and seizing their enemies fast by the neck, haul them to the nearest flat stone, upon whose surface they immediately grind down the head, by dint of violent friction; ever and anon stopping to breathe a little, and to take a proper grin at the progress of their work. When the relentless operator has demolished the head so far as to be well assured that the venemous fangs are utterly destroyed, he gives the victim of his hate to the rising generation of his tribe for a plaything, and their exultationis conspicuous in all their notions, as they toss the unarmed reptile from one to another.

The blessings that are produced in this astonishing production of nature are as numerous as they are valuable. It not only provides the various animals that resort to it, with a place of residence no where to be equalled for comfort and convenience; but it also furnishes never-failing resources for sustenance to every one of its inhabitants. It produces vast quantities of small figs, which are of a bright scarlet colour, and are much valued by the animals who abide amongst the branches; birds, bats, and monkeys, alike devour this fruit with an uncommon voracity; and while the famished travellers are seated in circles upon the ground, refreshing themselves by a cool and delightful repast, these animals may be seen over-head, regaling themselves with this, to them, delicious fruit.

LA BAGATELLE.

FROM THE LATEST ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Dutch, at one time, were so absorbed in the spirit of trade, that the language of counting house found its way into almost every concern—Thus the death of a husband or wife was announced "*as a dissolution of partnership.*"

Our modern play-wrights should turn their dramas into rhyme, and then it could not be said they had neither *rhyme* nor *reason* in them.

It is not true, as reported that Anne Yearſley, *the milk and water Poeteſs*, left a ſtripe of her old cloak to *Roſa Matilda.*

The Dublin ſociety have offered a premium for raiſing *Scotch fir*, from *Iriſh seed.*

Our modern plays are loyal, for they are without *plots*; they are inoffenſive, for they are without *wit*; they are dull and tedious,—but why ſhould there not be a *tax* on our patience as well as on every thing elſe?

FOOTE.—A purſe-proud upſtart having chanced one day to ſit next Mr. Foote at a public dinner, was very anxious to let the wit know that he was worth thirty thouſand pounds, which he repeated ſo often, that Mr. Foote, having loſt all patience, exclaimed,—"D——n you, and your thirty thouſand pounds; if you were not worth that ſum, you would be *worth nothing elſe!*"

Foreigners ſuppoſe the ſtock exchange to be an *arm of the ſea*, in conſequence of the number of *bubbles* that daily burſt there.

BONAPARTE, it ſeems, is determined if he cannot bring back the Church on the Continent to its primitive *ſimplicity*, that he will at leaſt reduce it to its primitive *poverty*.

A gentlemen, in Dublin, writes to his friend that "COOKE is now become ſo abſtemious, that he only drinks *one* glaſs *at a time*."

Copied from a Provincial Print—"To be Let a neat well built Houſe, with all the *moveable fixtures*."

An advertiſement lately appeared in a Morning Print, beginning with theſe extraordinary words.—"Wanted in a *regular* family in the *Weſt end of the town*," &c.

An eminent conveyancer uſed to ſay, that he hoped the day would arrive, when to convey away four acres of land it would take five acres of parchment.

A French Poet having juſt publiſhed a Poem, entitled "the *flight* of JOSEPH *to* Egypt," it was immediately ſuppreſſed, let it ſhould recall the *flight* of BONAPARTE *from* Egypt.

It is noticed of late, that when any Member quotes a *Greek* or *Latin* ſentence in his ſpeech, a certain good humoured Alderman cries out, *hear! hear!*

An author has juſt publiſhed a work, under the title of "Matrimonial Lectures," which he ſays will ſave many *curtain* lectures.

Bonaparte calls the King of Bavaria *Brother*, and his ſubjects *Couſin* Germans, or rather *cozened* Germans.

Ministers are resolved to prove experimentally, that, in the abolition of the slave trade, *humanity* and sound *policy* have been too long at variance.

The cruelty with which the patient burthen-bearing Ass is treated, especially in the Metropolis might surely be put an end to: —Has that unoffending animal no friend in the *Magistracy*, to interpose in his behalf?

In the Registry of the Chamber of Accounts at Paris, is a charge of twenty sols for two new sleeves to the coat of LOUIS XI. and of fifteen sols for *greasing his boots.*

A Sheriff's Officer was lately asked, if he was a member of any Society?—"Yes," said he, "of a *Catch Club.*"

We understand there is a board struck up at the house burnt in Chandos-street, acquainting the public, that the *business* of that house is now carried on in Vine-street, until the house is rebuilt.

An Attorney has a race horse, which he has very appropriately named *Nisi Prius.*

The first time Judge *Jefferies* sat on the Bench in Bristol, he made the following speech to the Mayor & Aldermen of that city:

"I have brought a brush in my pocket, to rub off your dirt: I tell you I have brought a stout *besom*, with which I will sweep every man's door, both within and without; for in good truth you want rubbing. The dirt of your ditch is in your nostrils. Where am I? in Bristol, a city in which it seems you claim the privilege of hanging, drawing, and quartering; a privilege you ought to enjoy at least once a month. I have a calendar of your city in my hands, and hope before I have done to *hang one half of you* at least."

Montfaucon says, that the inscriptions on amulets, bracelets, &c. in the Middle Age, were written in Latin, under the persuasion that the *devil* could not read that language.

A Foreign Mineralogist says, there are marble quarries in England, but that the natives prefer *free* stone to any other.

Sir John Davies says "The law is a fortress for the weak to retire into; a sanctuary for the oppressed to fly into; it restrains the boldness of the insolent; it tieth with manacles the hands of the potent; and, like the harp of Orpheus, it charmeth the fierceness of the lion and the tiger, so as the poor lamb may be in safety by them."

A Gardener was lately puniſhed in Paris for calling a large fungus—the *Imperial Muſhroom.*

A Citizen, the other day ſaid, he ſhould be content with a *houſe*, a *field*, and a *garden*. The wiſh was thought moderate till it was diſcovered, that he meant the *Cuſtom-houſe*, *Smith-field*, and *Covent-garden*.

In a liſt of *promotions* in the reign of Queen Anne, we find the Rev. Davies, a Welch Parſon, *promoted* to a curacy of *thirty* pounds a year.

A lady in the weſt end of the town, has carried her prudery ſo far that ſhe will not permit the works of *male* and *female* authors to range in the ſame library together.

Gildar Sapiens, who died in 1570, called the Clergy of his day "mountains of malice, ſeas of gluttony, and ſtagnant pools of lazineſs."

In the proſpectus of a periodical work, a copious obituary was *promiſed*, which, in the proſecution of the publication, was neglected. One who read the work, addreſſed a note to the conductor of it, and reminded him of the omiſſion of that article. The anſwer was, "If people will not die, what would you have me do?"

A country paper having announced the death of a miſer adds, "that he died worth fifty thouſand pounds, every ſhilling of which he *left* behind him."

Turkiſh Modeſty.—It is well known that the Turkiſh Women put on the *Macremma*, or veil of modeſty, almoſt from their infancy, which covers every feature of their face except a ſmall par of their noſe and eyes; and ſome carry that cuſtom to ſuch an *extreme of delicacy*, that when they feed their poultry, if there are *Cocks* among their *Hens*, they will not appear before them without it.

In a convivial aſſembly of gentlemen, a few days ago, ſome of the company queſtioning whether the little hamlet of Auburn, county of Weſtmeath, and diſtant from Athlone, about five miles, was really the ſubject of Dr. Goldſmith's *Deſerted Village?* and the doubt ariſing from the circumſtance of the Doctor's not having been actually on the ſpot when he compoſed that ſweet pathetic piece, an old gentleman preſent, upwards of 80, with the zeal of a warm defender of this country's rightful honour, exclaimed—"Good God, gentlemen, was Milton actually in *Hell* when he wrote his *Paradiſe Loſt?*"

The Abbe Capmartin has written three volumes, in octavo, in order to prove that the present villa of *Frascati* is built on the scite of the *Tusculum* of Cicero.

The public executioner at Paris has lately published a hand-bill with this N. B. Country orders *executed with dispatch.*

A foreigner says, that "England must be a strange country, where *dumb men* are found guilty of *criminal conversation*; *cripples* punished for *running* away with other men's wives; *women* convicted of *manslaughter*; and the *fair* sex of every colour."

The King of Holland has been *indisposed* since his arrival there, and his subjects, from the same period, have been very *sick.*

The following lines were written on the marriage of a wealthy Glover in Worcester with a Lady who valued herself on her family connections:—

WHEN a Glover
Turns Lover,
Then its *hand* and *glove*;
When the gloves are thrown aside,
And the fair becomes a bride,
Adieu to gentle sighs, and the cooings of the dove.
High words and study'd sneers,
Reproaches mixt with tears,
With questions and commands;
At length the poor Glover,
So late a tender lover,
Wishes that some one would take her *off his hands.*

Ned Ward says that a Widow's Jointure is like a *shoeing* horn, that pulls up the heel of the Matrimonial shoe, which often *pinches.*

A German writer has enumerated six hundred poets within the ast century, and out of this number not twelve have been known to have made a will—the reason is obvious.

Laland, the French Astronomer, during the whole time of the Revolution confined himself to the study of that science. When he found that he had escaped the fury of Robespiere, he jocosely said, "I may *thank my stars for it.*"

Memorandum of a Bond street Lounger.—Sent my coat to my Bankers (the *Pawnbrokers*) to redeem a waistcoat—sent my waistcoat to redeem my small cloaths—sent my small cloaths to redeem a pair of stockings, &c.

Bonaparte's Mother has lately purchased a number of relics; among the rest St. Ursual's *Tongue*, for which, it is said, she has no occasion.

Apollonian Wreath.

FOR THE MONTHLY JOURNAL,

A RECEIPT TO MAKE A TYRANT.

A TYGER's quick and deadly ſpring,
On unreſiſting victims bring;
Then add the fierce Hyæna's rage,
When horrid, cruel war they wage
On luckleſs they, who in their ken
Are thoughtleſs ſtraying near their den—
The Fox's ſneaking cunning add
To Lion's roar, with hunger mad.
The heart and ſting, of reptile ſnake
Who his preſerver ſtung, then take:
With claw of Cat, to paſſion prone
Canc'lling at once each favor ſhewn;
Likewiſe her ſly deceitful pur—
Then take the ſnarling grin of cur;
The ſtubborn head of ſturdy mule
With heedleſs obſtinacy full—
Take the Spaniel's fawning leers
When he his maſter's anger fears.
Then add (alas! great Enghien's lot!)
The rav'nous Wolf, in Shepherd's Cot
Where (tir'd with labor; wrapp'd in ſleep)
He on them eagerly does leap—

In vain, among the Beaſtly race
Impiety, we try to trace.

Then Hiſt'ry take, and ſearch each Page
For Tyrants vile, in ev'ry age,
Their ſev'ral vices add; then blend
The Orphan's tear—the blood of *friend*:
And when, the hateful mixture's done,
A Tyrant's; made—NAPOLEON!—

Madras, May 18, 1807. C.

THE CORSICANS.

WHEN the great BONAPARTE ſet up a King-maker,
Materials he had, though deficient in pelf;
He ſwore to dame Fortune he'd never forſake her,
If ſhe'd ſecond his ſuit in firſt making himſelf.
A King he aroſe, a great King among nations;
Call'd his brothers, and ſiſters, and uncles, and aunts,
And he ſaid unto them, Now, my deareſt relations,
Stick to me, and I'll quickly provide for your wants.

You, Siſters, I'll marry to Kings and to Princes,
You, JOE, LEW', and JEROME, hold up your head:
For if at my overtures any King winces,
I'll kick up his heels and place you in his ſtead.
But me you muſt praiſe, as moſt brave when a chicken,
That wars with the ſchool-boys, my mind did employ;
And that all the big lads twice a day got a licking,
Then ſay, what a 'cute chap I was, when a boy.

His brothers then went to their wenches ſo ſtately,
And ſaid, Ma'am, your friends can no fortune afford;
And, an unforeſeen circumſtance happ'ning lately,
You'll excuſe me, d'ye ſee, Ma'am, in breaking my word.
His ſiſters each thought of a very grand ſuitor,
And wrote to their bullies to ſay they muſt part;
Saying, "*Sir, pleaſe to ſpeak to your equals in future,*"
With "*your*'s, &c. MISS BONAPARTE."

King JOE is now plac'd over Naples ſo neatly,
And waited on, Gentleman-like, hand and foot;
But he has not yet manag'd his matters completely,
For ſome ragamuffins will not agree to'*t*.
While others King JOE were quite eager for chooſing,
All ſtruck with his manners, ſo grand and ſo ſhowy;
They d—n'd their old Queen, and then all went a boozing,
And got drunk at the "*chriſt'ning*" of new "*little* JOEY."

The rest of the flock have persued the same labours,
  And are all well to do, say the folks who can read;
Then let us not envy the luck of our neighbours,
  But wish them fine children, if chance they should breed;
Let's drink a good health to all BONY's relations,
  The heroes, such times, who cou'd boldly outweather;
And we'll hope, for the good of all neighbouring nations,
  So honest a body may all *hang together*.

FOR THE MONTHLY JOURNAL.

IN infancy, Love, then an innocent child,
Far, far from his dame, was by Sorrow beguil'd;
Kind Hope met the vagrant, and tenderly press'd,
The poor weeping boy to her grief-soothing breast.
Thus, thus 'tis in Love that for ever we find
Both Sorrow and Hope sway alternate the mind;
For no anguish can't Hope from the bosom remove,
And a tear oft bespangles the roses of Love.

ANGLICUS.

A HINT TO AMOROUS AND CLASSICAL WRITERS IN MAGAZINES.

LOOK not in Tooke's Pantheon, or in Spence's,
  And Byshes' are for school-boys only made is;
Such learning but confounds the reader's senses,
  Besides, 'tis talking Latin to the ladies!

This mythologic cant obscures your style,
  And shews that your invention's in distress;
Such poems never gain a patron's smile,
  Or won the heart of any real mistress!

Nor make to sentiment such grave pretence—
  Here genius only gains the true sublime;
Put in your *tasks* a little common sense,
  Nor call that poetry, that's scarcely rhyme.

A CONVENT STORY.

'If you have granted, lovely Kate,
Thofe favours (which I fought in vain)
To Friar John, efcape his fate,
Haften and plunge into the main!
For lately John's great favourite Tray
His mafter's hand in *madnefs* tore;
On you the poifon foon will prey,
If—(but my pen can fay no more.')

Thus, to a Nun of gay eighteen
A love-fick doctor wrote, to try
If what he had heard, furmis'd, and feen,
Was but the dream of jealoufy:
Kate read the letter to them all,
And pale each *virgin* face appears;
The Nuns and Lady Abbefs fquall
In fympathy to Katherine's tears.

The weather was fo fine, they faid,
She fhould not go alone to dip;
With Lady Abbefs at their head
The Nuns all eager for a trip,
Hafte to the health-reftoring main,
(To Kate they bore fuch right good will)
And found, when they return'd again,
The Friar never had been ill!

ON AN AMOROUS DOCTOR.

From Delia's eye, fly Cupid fhot his dart,
And left it ftriking in Sangrado's heart;
Nor from that moment has he quiet known,
And peaceful fleep has from his eyelids flown;
In fhort, unlefs fhe pities his afflictions,
Defpair will make him take his *own prefcriptions*.

TO MY FAMILY HARPSICHORD.

SWEET emblem, well thy various notes pourtray
The chequer'd cares of my domeftic day,
In the rough rumbling cadence of thy bafs
My butcher's and my brewer's voice I trace:
When fhriller founds arife upon mine ear
My WIFE's melodious pipe I feem to hear;
When to her maids fhe fpeaks her fov'reign will,
Or *curtain lectures* tell it plainer ftill,
Thofe ftrains again—ah, no! they higher foar—
"Some cordials, John; and fhut the NURS'RY door."
Thus, with my duns, my children, and my wife,
I play the treble and the bafs of life:
Bleft inftrument, thy notes and mine are one,
Save your's have STOPS, and mine, alas! have none!

STANZAS
FROM A SENTIMENT IN
LE CONNOISSEUR OF MARMONTEL.

IF, my LOUISA, it be true
That fouls tranfmigrate when we die,
May mine, exifting but for you,
For you a rofe-bud vivify.

And if by eyes unhallow'd feen,
By hands profane, approach'd too nigh,
I'd fhrink beneath my thorny fkreen,
And sheltered there indignant lie.

But by LOUISA's prefence grac'd
I'd fpread to meet her brilliant eyes;
If on her fwelling bofom plac'd
Where love in chafte concealment lies.

I'd there difplay my gayeft bloom,
Exhaling all my fragrance there,
That mingling with her breath's perfume,
I might congenial fweetnefs fhare,

ON MIRTH.

Such joys as these if thou canst give,
Mirth, with thee I mean to live.

L'ALLEGRO.

Foolish the man who wastes his prime
In thought and care, who scarce alive,
Never partakes the joys sublime,
Which sprightly Mirth was form'd to give.

Thee, Mirth ! in ev'ry shape I'll woo,
In ev'ry gay and sportive dress;
The public joys unnumber'd know,
And haunt thee in each close recess.

Let the capacious bowl be mine ;
Let me its nectar'd juices drain—
Juices which ev'ry thought refine,
In which ten thousand pictures reign.

Let music's gayest airs inspire,
And tune my mind for scenes of joy ;
Its magic sweetness ne'er can tire
Nor can its various charms e'er cloy.

The jovial song, the sprightly dance.
The well wrought tale, the hum'rous jest,
Shall all their pleasing aid advance,
Each in their turn t' swell the rest.

Love, too, I'll seek in myrtle bowers,
Lock'd in the arms of Lesbia fair ;
On beds of moss, bedeck'd with flow'rs,
The moment's sport, nor think on care.

Since life abounds in paths so green,
And can such various pleasures give,
Who to avoid them should be seen ?
Who would with mirth refuse to live.

THE INDIAN GIRL,

As she shot an Arrow.

The sense of the following lines is literaly the same as was expressed by a young Indian Woman; from a memorandum in her own words.

Ah! now my Chief to battle go,
Dis token me will send;
Me wish it drive away de foe,
And be poor RENGO's friend!

My arrow fly thro' fields of light,
And cut de milk-white air;
Me wish it go where RENGO fight,
And tell him Zela's care!

She will remember when he find
Poor ZELA's sister dear*;
He see her face! it please my mind,
And make me drop de tear!

Me tank HIM†, 'bove blue mountain top,
Dat send de bark and corn;
And bid de fire and great gun stop,‡
And make de hut so warm.

But since dat day me weep my fill,
For all him love me dearly!
Ah! much me fear de foe him kill,
And dat kill ZELA nearly!

My arrow fly and take him part,
Me fight too, if I dare;
But if it strike poor RENGO's heart,
Me tink it find me there.

---

* RENGO was of an opposite party; he gained admittance to ZELA by bringing intelligence of her sister, who had been taken from her, and found by Rengo.

† Their Deity. † Lightning and Thunder.

ANACREONTIC.

WHEN Doctor Pump-Aqua came here
A brim-full decanter stood by,
Come, Doctor, partake of my cheer,
But Galen reply'd with a sigh:

'In vain, my dear friend, I exhort,
In vain send the draught and the pill;
I see that curs'd bottle of port,
Ah, there is the Fountain of Ill!'

The next time he came, in a trice,
I took the last chirruping cup—
'See, Doctor, I follow advice,
The Fountain of Ill is dry'd up.'

AN OLD SCRAP.

[*From a News-paper Ninety Years old.*]

An Irishman coming late into an inn,
Ask'd the maid what meat there was within;
"Cow heels," she answer'd "and a breast of mutton;"
"Then," quoth the Irishman, "since I'm no glutton,
Either of these shall serve; to-night the breast,
The heels i' th'morning—then light meat is best."
At night he took the breast, and did not pay,
I' th'morning took his heels—and ran away.

EUGENIA.

[*Song in the Wife of Two Husbands.*]

To sleep's embrace with joy I fly,
And friendly dreams to lover's dear;
For then his form shall charm mine eye,
For then his voice shall charm mine ear.
No longer then can fortune's power
Withhold my lover from my sight,
And fancy in her conquering hour,
With love shall gild her visions bright.

HIS MAJESTY'S REGIMENT OF FOOT.—Continued.

lieutenants
L. M'Quaire,
David Morrice,
Edward Carter,
George C. De Aguilar,
Neil McLaurin,
Henry Steel,
Michael Creagh,
William Richardson, *eu.*
Robert Nicholson,
John G. Munro,
Archibald McLean,
Charles Richardson,
Henry Jacobs,
Henry Deane, *not joined*
Andrew Blackall,
Alexander McLean,
Colin McLaurin,
William Home,
John Webb,
James Fraser, *not joined*
4 Vacant,
ensigns
——Glover, *not joined*
William McLean, *ditto*
Murdoch McLean, *ditto*
Martin Hillhouse,
——Strettell, *not joined*
John McQuarie, *notjoined*
——Campbell, *ditto*
Martin Wilkins, *ditto*
paymaster
Harry Cope,
adjutant
George C. De Aguilar,
quartermaster
vadant,
surgeon
Robert Bellars,
assistant surgeons
William T. Blick,
1 vacant.

HON. COMPANY's TROOPS.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

colonel
S. W. S. Waddington,
lieutenant colonels
William Williamson,
Jeremy Ward,
majors
Thomas Gibson,
George Williams,
captains
Hugh S. Osborne, *eu.*
William Green, *eu.*
Daniel Mitchell, *eu.*
James Lithgow,
John A. Wilson,
William J. Eldridge, *eu.*
Peter Wilkinson,
captain lieutenant
Charles Browne,
lieutenants
John McKenzie,
Alexander Brown,
John S. Crofts,
James Allan,
Thomas W. Stokoe, *eu.*
William Sandwith,
Ephraim G. Stannus, *eu.*
George Smith,
Nathaniel C. Maw, *eu.*
James J. Preston,
William P. Kemps,
David Davies,
William Stacey.
James Elder,
G. L. Gilchrist,
Henry Bond,
Thomas Byerly,
Battman J. Lorimer,
James McDonell, *eu.*
Robert Pottinger,
David Barr,
E. C. Pottinger,
Alexander Forbes,
William Pratt,
Stephen Skirrow,
ensigns
Thomas Harrison,
Samuel Halifax,
Francis Crozier,
George Cheyne,
John Burgh,
John Jameson,
Charles Parr,
James Sheriff,
Gilbert Millville,
James Steel,
adjutant
Alexander Brown, *eu.*
quartermaster
James J. Preston,
surgeon George Carnegie,
assistant surgeons
George Ogilvy,
1 vacant,

REGIMENTS OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

	BAT.
1st REGIMENT.	
colonel	
Keneth M'Pherson,	
lieutenant colonels	
Henry Woodington,	1
R. T. Heath,	2
majors	
Andrew Bethune,	1
Edward Moore, *eu.*	2

REGIMENTS OF NATIVE INFANTRY.—Continued.

	BAT.
captains	
John Dufty,	2
Dennis Mahony, *eu.*	2
Joseph D. Watson,	1
Archibald M. Ramsay,	2
George Mackonochie,	1
Randal Cadman,	2
W. D. Cleiland,	1
captain lieutenant	
Edward Tandy,	1
lieutenants	
George Mitford,	2
Francis F. Staunton, *eu.*	2
Benjamin Dutton,	1
F. D Ballantyne,	1
George Grant,	2
William Miles,	2
J. A. Brackenbury, *eu.*	1
Hautville Montresor,	1
Joseph Brown,	1
John Morice,	2
J. B. Dunsterville,	2
William Perkins,	1
T. D. Robertson,	2
William Percy,	1
J. J. B. Heard,	2
Thomas Daubeny,	1
Robert M'Farlane,	1
John S. Bamford,	1
Thomas Gregg,	1
Edward J. Godby,	2
Robert Robertson,	2
Robert Shepherd,	1
ensigns	
Thomas Hake,	1
Robert Rose,	2
George G. Wilson,	2
Joseph Jones,	1
George L. Bolton,	2
Benjamin Gerrans,	1
Thomas G. Pattinson,	2
Emanuel Herbert,	1
James Brown,	2
Philip Mackeson,	1
adjutants	
Benjamin Dutton,	1
George Grant,	2
surgeon	
John Henderson,	
assistant surgeons	
William Thomas,	1
—Gordon,	2

2d Regiment.

	BAT.
colonel	
James Kerr, *eu.*	
lieutenant colonels	
Samuel Wilson,	2
Richard Cooke,	1
majors	
Robert Gordon,	1
James Douglas,	2
captains	
Jeremy Lock,	2
William Mealy,	2
Francis Warden,	1
William Imlach,	2
Charles G. Butter, *eu.*	1
Andrew Aitcheson,	2
Samuel Greenwood,	1
captain lieutenant	
Adam Hogg,	1
lieutenants	
John Gibson,	1
John Hickes,	2
Robert Seward,	2
John Thomas,	2
Vans Kennedy,	1
Daniel Dumaresq,	1
James Irving,	1
Augustus Torn,	1
John Leighton,	1
Nathaniel Hardcastle,	1
Nathaniel Betts,	2
Godwin P. Seward,	2
Daniel H. Bellasis,	2
Charles Gray,	2
Richard Thomas,	1
John D. Crozier,	2
Charles B. James,	2
A. J. O. Brown,	1
Bartholemew Grant,	2
R. W. Cory,	2
William Cupples,	1
Samuel Hughes,	1
ensigns	
John Cock,	1
Frederick Hicks,	2
John B. Richardson,	1
George Boulderson,	1
Nathaniel Tanner,	2
James Place,	1
Thomas Lloyd,	2
John Hancock,	1
Thomas Gordon,	2
James Laurie,	1
Thomas G. Hancock,	1
adjutants	
James Irving,	1
Daniel H. Bellasis,	2
surgeon	
Henry Robertson,	
assistant surgeons	
Robert Eckford,	2
George Wilson,	1

3d Regiment.

	BAT.
colonel	
Richard Gore, *eu.*	
lieutenant colonels	
Henry P. Laurence,	2
John William Morris,	1
majors	
Mathew Brattan, *eu.*	1
James Lloyd,	2
captains	
William Roome,	2
Michael Kennedy,	2
Edward T. Kemp,	1
William T. Stewart,	1
Brackley Kennett, *eu.*	2
John P. Dunbar,	2
William Turner,	1
captain lieutenant	
William L. Carpenter,	2
lieutenants	
Hamilton Tovey,	1
John Stewart,	2
Thomas Grant,	1
Robert N. Bromley, *eu.*	2
Charles P. Page,	1
Henry R. Deschamps,	2
David C. Weymss,	1

REGIMENTS OF NATIVE INFANTRY.—Continued.

	BAT.
majors	
Alexander Walker,	1
William Young,	2
captains	
Thomas Corſellis,	2
Robert Barclay,	1
William Burke, *eu.*	2
Henry Rudland, *eu.*	2
Edward F. Edwards,	2
Anthony Jordiſon,	1
Jeremiah F. Dyton,	1
captain lieutenant	
Iohn I. Smith,	1
lieutenants	
Iames C. Tudor,	1
Iames F. Salter,	1
Alexander B. Bacon,	2
Frederick G. Munt,	1
Simon F. Robertſon,	2
Richard Laprelle,	1
Iohn Hill, *eu.*	2
Iohn I. Iones,	2
Robert H. Hough,	1
W. H. Stanley,	1
Patrick Robertſon, *eu.*	2
Andrew C. H. Lami,	1
Francis Studley,	2
Edward Pearſon,	1
Thomas Proctor,	2
George Layburn,	2
Iames St. Geo. Vance,	2
Ronald McDonald,	1
Iohn Snodgraſs,	1
Ioſeph Smith,	2
Bresford Ambroſe,	1
George Edſall,	2
enſigns	
George Gell,	1
Iohn P. Napier,	2

	BAT.
Iohn Crow,	2
Charles Le Maiſter,	1
Frederick Dangerfield,	1
Alfred Carthew,	1
Iames Carr,	2
Charles Davies,	2
Francis I. Latham,	1
Charles Payne,	2
adjutants	
Iames F. Salter,	1
Thomas Proctor,	2
ſurgeon	
vacant,	
aſſiſtant ſurgeons	
Thomas Marſhall,	1
Vero. Clark Kembal,	2

9th REGIMENT.

	BAT.
colonel	
Andrew Anderſon, *eu.*	
lieutenant colonels	
Iohn Taylor,	1
William Maſon,	2
majors	
James Urquhart,	1
George Llewellin,	2
captains	
Thomas C. Harris,	2
Edmund Armſtrong,	1
E. S. S. Wadington,	1
David Prother,*	2
Alex. Campbell, *eu.*	2
Henry Sterling,	2
Iohn E. Robinſon,	1
captain lieutenant	
Thomas Thatcher,	1
lieutenants	
Benjamin W. B. Sealy,	1
Thomas Anderſon,	2

	BAT.
David Campbell, *eu.*	1
William Marſhall,	2
Nicholas Beſnard,	1
Iohn Sykes,	2
Richard A. Willis,	2
William A. Barnett,	2
Charles Garraway,	1
Iames Broff Byers,	1
Henry Jackſon,	2
William Morriſon,	1
Cornelius Blake.	2
P. W. Pedlar,	1
William Kendall,	1
Iames Levingſton,	2
Robert Campbell,	2
Iohn W. Edgington,	2
Andrew Anderſon,	2
William H. Sykes,	1
Mathew Soppitt,	1
Walter B. Moſely,	1
enſigns	
I. A. Montgomery,	2
Alex. B. Campbell,	2
William Eckford,	1
William Hayard,	2
Iames Lugar,	1
W. C. Illingworth,	1
Iames I. Donaldſon,	2
Robert Hurle,	1
H. I. Rivett Camac,	1
Robert Mitchell,	2
adjutants	
William Marſhall,	2
William Kendall,	1
ſurgeon	
Iohn Milne,	
aſſiſtant ſurgeons	
William Thomas,	2
Thomas Coates,	1

* Suſpended the ſervice by the ſentence of a General Court Martial for 12 Months from the 16th March 1806.

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

colonel
Iohn Bellaſis,
lieutenant colonels
Richard Jones,
Iohn Bailie,
majors
Iohn Griffith,
William Ince,
captains
Samuel Carter,
George Powell, *eu.*
Robert Blackall, *eu.*

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.—Continued.

James Eyels,
William Smith,
Andrew G. Fisher, *eu.*
Hendrew Hessman,

captain lieutenants

George Warden,
James Lighton,
Charles I. Bond,
Hugh A. Shewcraft,
Henry W. Sealy,
Christopher Hodgson,
Thomas Morse,

lieutenants

Edward S. Clifton,
Richard Whish,
Fortunatus H. Pierce,
Robert Mackintosh,
Samuel S. Strover,
Edmund Hardy,
William H. Sealy,
E. T. Newcomen,
Lechmere C. Russell,
Andrew Campbell,
John Moor,
Robert Thew,
2 vacant.

lieutenant fireworkers

7 vacant.

adjutant

Samuel R. Strover,

quarter master

W. Henry Sealy,

surgeon

David White, M. D.

assistant surgeon

1 vacant,

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

colonel

William Blachford,

lieutenant colonel

William Atkins,

major

John Cliffe, *eu.*

captains

William Brookes,
John Johnson,
William Cowper,
Robert Bentley,

captain lieutenants

Rawson B. Crozier,
John F. Rebenack,
Thomas A. Cowper,
Samuel Goodfellow,

lieutenants

Edward H. Bellasis,
James S. R. Drummond,
Thomas Dickenson,
John C Soloman,
John Hawkins, *eu.*
Justinian Nutt,
James I. Taylor,
Robert Gordon,

ensigns

I. C. Cocksedge,
7 vacant.

adjutant

Rawson B. Crozier,

MARINE BATTALION.

major

Robert Hunt,

captains

Robert Lewis,
Henry E. Hornby.
John Lyall,
George Elphinstone,

lieutenants

William Walker,
Kingston Egan,
William P. Tucker,
Peter Lodwick,
E. I. Martinant,
John Taylor, *eu.*
William Shaw,
Francis Farquharson,
George Noble,
Robert Campbell, 2d *eu.*
Thomas Denton, *not join*

ensigns

Augustus Grafton,
Henry Parker,
William Smith,
Thomas Brown,
Charles Ferguson,

adjutant

William P. Tucker,

assistant surgeon

Charles Armstrong,

CORPS OF INVALIDS.

captains

Benjamin R. Mason,
Charles Mellingchamp,
Charles Peche,
1 vacant,

lieutenants

4 vacant,

ensigns

4 vacant,

A List of the Civil Servants

OF THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMNT.

MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT.

The Honorable Jonathan Duncan, President and Governor,
Lewis Corkran and Thomas Lechmere, Esquires. } Members of Council.
Francis Warden, Esq. Secretary to Government.
Richard Thomas Goodwin, Esq. Secretary and Translator to Government in the office of country correspondence, and deputy Secceretary in the Public Department.
George Cumming Osborne, Esq. deputy Secretary in the political and secret Departments.

SENIOR MERCHANTS.

1760 George Dick, Bombay,
1772 Robert Kitson, warehouse-keeper, Bombay,
1770 Charles Watkins, mint master, Bombay,
Robert Holford, judge and magistrate, Kaira,
Samuel Manesty, resident, Bussorah,
1780 Lawrence Shaw, resident, Fort Victoria,
1782 Alexander Adamson, Bombay,
Sir Harford Jones, K. C. gone home,
Nathan Crow, chief, and judge and magistrate, Surat,
Frederick Reeves, military paymaster, and to the british troops at Goa, and acting commercial resident, Canara,
William Broughton, military paymaster general, Bombay,
Augustus William Handley, resident, Anjengo,
1783 James Stevens, first judge of the provincial court of appeal and foujdary adawlut for the provinces of Malabar, Canara and Soonda Balaghaut, Malabar,
Richard Torin, gone home,
Fletcher Hayes, judge and magistrate, Salsette,
John Smee, sub-treasurer, Bombay,
David Charles Ramsay, custom master, Surat,
John Feel, civil pay-master and deputy export wherehouse-keeper, Bombay,
George Brown, gone home,
Nicholas Hankey Smith, political and commercial resident, Bushire,
James Law, gone home,
Richard Willis Coward, paymaster of extraordinaries and of company's allowances to the King's troops, and deputy military paymaster general, and clerk of the court of requests, Bombay,
Iohn Taddy Dyne, first assistant to the resident, Anjengo,
George Corsellis, commercial resident, Cambay,
1789 Alexander Bell, commercial resident, Malabar,
John Strachey, 2d judge of the provincial court of appeal, and foujdary

adawlut for the province of Malabar, Canara, and Soonda Balaghaut, Malabar,

Hay Clephane, judge and magiſtrate ſouthern diviſion, Malabar,

Peter Le Meſſurier, collector of Bombay, Salſette and Caranjah, and cuſtom maſter at Tannah and Caranjah, Bombay,

Peter Pare Travers, cuſtom maſter and reporter general of external commerce, Bombay,

George William Gillo, judge and magiſtrate northern diviſion Malabar,

Chriſtopher Robert Wren, commercial reſident and mint maſter, Surat,

1792 James Hallett, regiſter to the ſudder adawlut and to the court of ſeſſions for Salſette, clerk to the juſtices of the peace, ſecretary to the town committee, and ſecretary to the military board, Bombay,

John Elphinſton, accountant general and civil auditor, accountant to the court of recorder, poſt maſter general, and revenue accountant, Bombay,

JUNIOR MERCHANTS.

Guy Lenox Prendergaſt, judge and magiſtrate, Broach,

James Auguſtus Grant, ſecond judge of the court of circuit and appeal for the diviſion, Broach,

Iohn Smith, third judge of the court of circuit and appeal for the diviſion, Broach,

Iohn Raymond Snow, ſecond aſſiſtant to the commercial reſident, Anjengo,

George Smith, collector of Guntoor, Northern Circars,

Samuel Rolleſton, gone home,

1793 Francis Warden, ſecretary to government, and collector of the aſſeſſment, Bombay,

1794 Thomas Warden, principal collector, Malabar,

Thomas White, provincial paymaſter and acting agent of ſupplies, Guzerat,

Henry Shank, marine paymaſter and ſtorekeeper, private ſecretary to the honorable the governor, deputy poſt maſter general, and deputy accountant general, Bombay,

Beilby Hodgſon, third judge of the provincial court of appeal and foujdary adawlut for the provinces of Malabar, Canara, and Soonda Balaghaut, Malabar,

Thomas Day, regiſter to the court of circuit and appeal, for the diviſion, Broach,

1795 William Boſwell Torleſſe Crozier, firſt aſſiſtant to the cuſtom maſter, and ſecretary to the foreſt committee, Bombay,

Thomas Flower, aſſiſtant to the principal collector, (at Cochin) Malabar,

William Crawford, Bombay,

Iohn Williams, ſecond aſſiſtant to the treaſurer, aſſiſtant to the collector of Bombay, Salſette and Caranjah, firſt aſſiſtant to the military board and aſſiſtant to the civil auditor, Bombay,

James Drummond, ſub-collector, Malabar,

Henry Wadham Diggle, collector, Kaira,

William Steadman, collector, Broach,

Thomas Henry Baber, ſub-collector, and poſt maſter, Malabar,

Richard Thomas Goodwin, ſub-ſecretary to government in the public department, and ſecretary, and tranſlator in the office of country correſpondence,

FACTORS.

1796 John Morison, collector, Surat,
James Kinloch, gone home,
John Hodgson Pearson, register to the court of circuit and appeal,
Joseph Hutchins Bellasis, 1st assistant to the collector and in charge of the customs, Broach,
David Deas Inglis, Bombay,
Archibald Douglas, military paymaster and commissary of supplies, Malabar,
Julian Skrine, 2d assistant to the commercial resident, and post master Surat,
Thomas Maurice Keate, judge and magistrate, Canara,
Henry Agar, paymaster to the subsidiary force, Poona,
1798 James Joseph Sparrow, 1st assistant to the collector, and custom master, and deputy marine paymaster, Surat,
Samuel Bourchier, register to the court of adawlut, Surat,
John Romer, register to the court of adawlut, Broach,
Byram Rowles, register to the court of adawlut, Kaira,
Richard Jenkins, acting resident, Nagpoor,
1801 George C. Osborne, sub-secretary to government, in the secret and political departments, assistant to the marine paymaster, and Dutch and French translator, Bombay,
1803 Clandius James Rich, assistant to the consul at Cairo, Egypt,

WRITERS.

Chicheley William Bunce, assistant to the resident, rank not settled, Bussora,
1804 Henry Robert Whitecombe, assistant in the secret and political department, and assistant to Lewis Corkran, Esq. member of council, Bombay,
William Newnham, assistant to the public department, secretary to the committee of revision, and second assistant to the military board, Bombay,
William Ogilvie, assistant in the public department (absent with leave) St. Helena,
Thomas James Cocker, 2d assistant to the collector, Broach,
James Graham Strachan, assistant to the secret and political department, Bombay,
Thomas Henry Sheridan, 2d assistant to the collector, Surat,
Edward Ironside, assistant register to the court of the adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate, Kaira,
Evan Lloyd, 2d assistant to the custom master, Bombay,
James Henry Crawford, assistant to the accountant general, Bombay,
Thomas Macdonald, assist. in the secret and political department, Bombay,
Robert Edward Stephenson, register and assistant to the magistrate at Tannah,
Thomas Barnard, assistant to the register to the court of adawlut, and assistant to the magistrate, Surat,
Iohn Kaye, assistant to the accountant general, Bombay,
William Sotheby, Bombay,
James Sutherland, assistant in the public department, Bombay,

A General List of Surgeons

OF THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

The Gentlemen whose names are marked with a * are gone home, and those with a † have been appointed in the country.

SURGEONS.

† HELENUS SCOTT, first member,
† William Sandwhich, second member,
† John Price, general hospital at the Presidency,
* John McNeelance,
Christopher B. Bell, 65th regiment,
Jonathan Thorpe, superintending surgeon in Guzrat,
William Mackie, superintending surgeon Poonah subsidiary force,
Richard Humphreys, 56th regiment,
Robert Stewart, medical storekeeper, Bombay,
David White, M. D bat. of artillery,
David Carnege, regiment of European Infantry,
William Grieve,
James Short, M. D. in Europe, absent without leave,
James Wilson, sub-collector of revenue in Malabar,
Benjamin Phillips, Broach garrison,
Sutherland Meck, M. D. surgeon to the principal collector in Malabar and superintending vaccination.
John Drysdale. Surat garrison,
† George Keir, M. D. Bombay garrison and sec. to the medical board.
John McCandie, 78th regiment,
† Robert Drummond, surgeon to the judges of appeal and circuit in Guzerat,
Samuel Sproulle, residency at Baroda,
Peter C. Baird, Tannah garrison,
Thomas T. Mardon, deputy medical storepeeper at Goa,
John Milne, M. D. 9th regt. N. I.
James Williams, 84th regiment,
* Alexander Wallace.
James Inverarity, 7th regiment N. I.
Francis Cruso, 3d regiment N. I.
Hill Morgan, surgeon to the judges of appeal and circuit in Malabar,
Samuel Warnford, 5th regiment N.I.
William Gourlay, 4th regiment N.I.
Andrew Jukes, 8th regiment N. I.
Thomas Palmer, Malabar rangers,
† John C. Davies, 6th regiment N.I.
Robert Bellars, 86th regiment,
Henry Robertson, 2d regiment N. I.
John R. Henderson, 1st regiment N. I.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Colin Dakers,
John Easton,
Ralph Hall, 84th regiment,
Thomas Coates, 1st battalion 9th regiment N. I.
Chas. A. West, residency at Fort Victoria,
Robert B. Perrin, cadet establishment,
Robert Hoyes, 2d bat. 5th regt. N. I.
Dougald Christie, general hospital and lunatic asylum, Bombay, pioneer corps and in charge of the sick of the 2d bat. 2d. regt. native infantry,
Charles Armstrong, native general hospital and marine battalion,
William A. Davies, commercial residency in Malabar,
* Bower Edmonstone, 1st or grenadier battalion 1st regiment native infantry,
† John Pringle,
John Gilder, with the judge and collector at Kaira,
John Hine, residency at Bagdad,
Gideon Colquhoun, M. D. Residency at Bussorah,
Robert Eckford, 2d bat. 2d reg. native infantry, deputy medical storekeeper Poonah subsidiary,
Alexander Maxwell, 2d bat. 7th regt. nat. infantry, but doing duty at Kaira,

† William Thomas, 1st or grenadier battalion 1st regiment native infantry,
† B. W. Geraud, residency at Cambay,
Anthony C. Colclough, 56th regiment
John Bowen, 65th regiment,
John Rogers, garrison surgeon's mate & dept. medical storekeeper Bombay, & in charge of the sick of the 1st bat. 4th regt native infantry,
James Bond, marine,
William Panton, 1st bat. 7th regt. N.I.
John Strachan, marine.
I. Armstrong, 1st bat. 3d regt. N. I.
† Marmaduke Hewitt, Chandore,
William Ovenden, 56th regiment,
William F. Blick, 86th regiment,
David Craw, 2d bat 6th regt. N. I.
Alexander Gordon, 1st bat. 5th regt. native infantry, but doing duty with the artillery,
George Ogilvie, regiment of European infantry, but doing duty in the marine,
Thos. Marshall, 1st bat. 8th regt N. I.
Vero Clarke Kembal, 2d bat. 8th regt. native infantry,
William Dunbar. residency at Anjengo,
† Thomas Robetson, in charge of the sick of details of artillery and pioneers at Seroor,
† William Aitken, marine, appointed in India on the 1st June 1805, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known,
† George Wilson, 1st bat. 2d regt. native infantry, appointed in India on the 17th Sept. 1806, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known.

A List of Officers and Volunteers,

BELONGING TO THE

HONORABLE COMPANY'S MARINE AT BOMBAY

William Taylor Money, Esq. superintendent,
Thomas Hardie, Esq master attendant,
Walter Borlase, Esq commodore,

SENIOR CAPTAINS

Emanuel Margotty, on furlough Europe,
Isaac Gonsalves Richardson,
Edward Stephenson, on furlough to Eu.
Thomas Turner, ditto ditto.
Thomas Skinner, member of the marine board,
William Maughan,

JUNIOR CAPTAINS

John Hayes, on furlough to Europe,
Edward Lowes, suspended,
Charles Keys, commodore at Surat,
Levi Philipps, assistant to superintendent, judge advocate and secretary to marine board,
Thomas Dade Beaty,
John Wales, on furlough to Europe.
John Proctor,
William Mainwaring, on parole.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Robert Budden,
Samuel Snook, boat master at Goa.
James Jeakes,
John Lawrence, boat master at Broach.
Jonathan Michie, assistant to marine store-keeper.
George Barnes, boat master at Surat.
Charles Gilmour,
Charles Court,
John Walter Hamilton,
Robert Scott,
William Hewitson,
Thomas Smee on parole,
W. Nesbitt, 1st assist. to the mas. attend.

Charles Saunders, invalided,
Duncan Davidson Conyers,
Robert Deane,
Richard Bennet, signal officer at the light house,
Charles Sealy,
Joshua Allen,
John Pruen,
John Stanney, invalided,
Richard Morgan, on fur. to Europe,
Jacob Maughan, do.
William Eatwell,
William Foley, on parole,
George Walker,
C. H. Salter,
Henry Davidson,
Daniel Ross,
George Swain Hepburn,
William Thos. Graham,
James Watkins,

SECOND LIEUTENANTS

William Bruce, act. resident at Bushire,
Charles Gowan, 2d assist. to the master attendant.
Nathaniel Gilmour,
Horace Auge, on furlough to Europe,
Thomas Blast,
Thomas Harriot, on parole,
John Hall,
William Maxfield,
George Burghall,
Thomas Dykes Balantine,
John Mack,
David Macdonal,
Philip Maughan,
Frederick Faithful,
George Millett,
David Jones,
William Arrow,
Henry Hardy,
James Settle,
Charles Boyce,

MIDSHIPMEN

George Flannery,
Joshua Machin,
Joseph Philipps, in India prior to appointment.
Thomas S. Price,
Charles James Mallaird, on parole,
John Crawford,
G. W. Brande, on parole.
James Arthur, on parole.
Anthony Seymour, on parole.
William Elles,
David Lowrie,
Thomas Tanner,
Joseph White,
Thomas Richardson,
William Wegg, on parole.
Joseph Balcetti, on parole.
Augustus Grafton,
Thomas Denton,
George James Romney,
Richard Watson,
John Henry Grubb, on parole.
George Robson,
John Strover Criddle,
Elphinston Anderson,
Charles Middleton,
Charles Wright,
Thomas Taylor,
John Betham,
William C. Greenway,
Hugh Brown,
Drummond Anderson,
John Michael Guy,
George Hern,
Frederick Cox,
Thomas Terrell,
James Jeremiah Robinson,
Charles Fallowes Grice,
John Stout,
William Passmore,
Bartholomew Dominicetti,
Thomas Atkins,
James Searight,

MARINE BOARD.

PRESIDENT,

William Taylor Money, Esq. supert.

MEMBERS

Thomas Hardie, Esq. master attendant,
Walter Borlase, Esq. commodore,
Thomas Skinner, Esq. senior captain,

SECRETARY

Levi Philipps, Esq. junior captain.

The Honorable the Recorder's Court
OF BOMBAY.

The Honorable Sir James Mackintosh, Knight, Recorder.
Paul Shewcraft, Esq Mayor,

ALDERMEN.

Alexander Adamson, Esq. Senior Aldermen,

Robert Kitson,
Simon Hallliday,
James Law,
Patrick Hadow,
James Kinloch,
Helenus Scott,
David Deas Inglis, and
Chas. Jos. Briscoe, Esqrs.

BARRISTERS.

Stuart Moncrieff Threipland,
Olyett Woodhouse,
James Morley,
} Esquires,

Stuart Moncrieff Threipland, Esq. the honorable Company's standing counsel, and counsel for the crown in public prosecutions.
Joseph Cumberlege, Esq. Solicitor for the Honorable Company.
James Morley, Esq. sheriff of Bombay.
William Kennedy, Esq. Master in Equity, Prothonotary, Register on the Equity Ecclesiastical and Admiralty sides of the Court, and Keeper of the Reco[rds] and Muniments.
Joseph Douglas, Esq: Clerk of the Crown, and Attorney for Paupers.
Samuel Humphreys, Clerk of the small Causes.
James Douglas Richardson, Examiner.
William Erskine, Sealer.
Iohn Hungerford and
William Erskine,
} Commissioners for taking Affidavits.

PROCTORS AND ATTORNIES.

Edward Popham,
Joseph Cumberlege,
James Henry Stevens,
Iohn Sandwith,
Iohn Hungerford,
Joseph Douglas,
and
Samuel Humphreys.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Messrs. Joseph Cnmberlege,
William Kennedy,
John Sandwith, and
John Hungerford,

George Wood, coroner,
Thomas Saumarez Patton, Marshal and Gaoler,
W. R. Tomkins, cryer.
Antoba Crustnajee, Pundit,
Cazee Shaboodeen, Muhuree, Moolavee,

LINGUISTS.

Arratoon Kivork, Armenian interpreter, and translator,
Antonio Francisco, Portuguese interpreter,
William Windsor, Portuguese translator,
Bhowanjee Sewjee and Pestongee Eduljee, Interpreters of the Mahratta, Guzeratee and Hindostanee languages.
Purshotum Poy, Hindooee and Guzerattee translator.

A List of the Merchant Ships belonging to, or Sailing out of the Port of Bombay,

NAMES.	CAPTAINS.	MANAGING OWNERS	WHERE BUILT.	*Tons.*
Minerva, - - -	George Pope,	Hormarjee Dorabjee,	Demaun,	953
Loujee Family,	John Stewart,	Forbes and Co. - -	Bombay,	926
Anna, - - - - -	F. Smith,	Bruce Fawcett and Co.	Bombay,	899
Friendship, - -	R. Suxpitch,	Alexander Adamson,	Demaun,	872
Shaw Ardasier, -	F. Riddock,	Hormarjee Dorabjee,	Bombay,	869
Albion, - - -	F. Robertson,	Sorabjee Cawasjee Patell	Bengal,	800
Shaw Jehang[illegible] -	Thos. Howell,	Bruce Fawcett and Co.	Demaun,	780
Mysore, - - -	Wm. Dawson,	Ditto Ditto Ditto	Pegue,	777
Castlereagh, - - -	P. Gardner,	Forbes and Co. - -	Cochin,	750
David Scott, - - -	Colin Gibb,	Alexander Adamson,	Bombay,	749
Ganj[illegible]aver, - - -	—— Purvis,	Framjee Nanabhoy, -	Pegue,	680
[illegible]ford, - - - -	Geo. Douglas,	Bruce Fawcett & Co.	Bombay,	679
[illegible]oton Castle, -	—— Adams,	Forbes and Co. - -	Bombay,	675
[illegible] - - -	—— Purefoy,	Ditto Ditto Ditto	Bombay,	672
[illegible]s, - - -	—— Elderton	Nasserwanjee Monacjee,	Demaun,	653
[illegible]an, - - -	C. Learmouth,	Bruce Fawcett & Co.	Bombay,	605
[illegible]as Henchman,	— Hodges,	Forbes and Co. - - -	Calcutta,	600
[illegible]exander, - - -	— Robb,	Dhunjeebhay Sorabjee,	Bombay,	600
[illegible]izabeth, - - - -	— Askwith,	Curseetjee & J. Ardasier,	Liverpool	650
Salamaney, - - -	Joseph Dodds	F. Cawasjee and others,	Demaun,	640
Eliza, - - - - -	S. Sparks,	Sparks and others, - -	Calcutta,	500
[illegible]ary, - - - - -	— Basden,	Pavin and Basden, -	Rangoon,	450
Sir Edward Pellew,	Thos. Kidd,	Kidd and others, -	Calcutta,	450
Bombay Merchant,	—— Frame,	Nasserwanjee Monackjee	Demaun,	430
Duncan, - - - -	P. Brown,	Ditto Ditto Ditto	Beypoor,	400
William, - - - -	John Angus,	Ardasier Dady, - -	Bombay,	390
La Fortune, - - -	A. Bontine,	Leckie and Malcolm,	France,	380
General Baird, -	J. Harford,	Francis Wappers, -	Surat,	300
Lovely Hannajee,	— Henderson,	Henderson and others,	Calcutta,	300
Emily, - - - -	—— ——,	Pavin and others, -	France,	300
General Wellesley,	— Robson,	Briscoe and Beaufort,	——	240
Le Minerve, - - -	—— ——,	Macredie and others,	France,	200
Unicorn, - - - -	Jas. Macredie,	Ditto Ditto Ditto	Liverpool	150
Shannon *brig*, -	Cooke,	Mot. Ragonathdass, -	——	90
Venaich *brig*, - -	—— ——,	Dhackjee Dadajee, -	I. France,	60
Charles, - - -	T. H. Spence,	T. H. Spence, - - -	Pegue,	400
Louisa, - - - -	G. T. Waddington,	G. Waddington & others	Manilla,	
[illegible] Francis Brig, - -	— Crisp,	F. Wappers, - - -	——	
[illegible]Ann, - - - - -	J. Churchman,	J. Churchman, - -	America,	240

Domestic Occurrences

OF

MADRAS, BENGAL, BOMBAY, CEYLON, & PENANG.

MADRAS:—MAY 7, 1807.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF SERINGAPATAM.

Monday, the 4th instant, being the anniversary of the Fall of Seringapatam, at one o'clock, the Fort, and Shipping in the Roads, fired a royal salute.

A magnificent Dinner was given in the evening at the Banquetting-room, by the Right Honorable the Governor; at which were present all the Naval and Military Officers at the Presidency—The company consisted of more than two hundred persons, who did not depart 'till a late hour—The following Toasts and corresponding Tunes were played by the Band.

1. The King—God save the King.
2. The Queen and the Royal Family—Duke of York's March.
3. The Hon. E. I. Com.—Money in both Pockets.
4. Gen. Harris, and the Heroes of Seringapatam—The capture of Seringapatam.
5. General Baird, and the storming party—The Grenadiers March.
6. The Governor General—Ye Gentlemen of England.
7. The Navy and Army—Britons strike Home.
8. The Memory of Lord Nelson—Nelson's Victory.
9. Sir E. Pellew, and the Navy in India—Origin of Gunpowder.
10. Lord Lake, and the homeward bound—To England when with favoring Gale.
11. The Memory of Sir Ralph Abercrombie—Death of Abercrombie.
12. Success to our Arms by Sea and Land—Hearts of Oak.
13. The Ships, Colonies, and Commerce of Great Britain—The down-fall of Paris.
14. The Mother Country—Rule Britannia.
15. General Wellesley, and the Battle of Assaye—He comes! the conquering Hero comes!
16. Prosperity to our Settlement—British Grenadiers.
17. Lord Moira—Ye Sons of England.
18. Lord Minto—Lord Minto's March.
19. Lady Theodosia Cradock—Lady Theodosia Waltz.
20. Ladies of the Settlement—Off She goes.
21. The Government of Madras—Fencible March.

BENGAL:—April 22, 1807.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Lake, *Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

The Officers of his Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons, impressed with the highest respect and veneration for your Excellency, beg leave to express their sincere and deep regret at your Lordship's approaching departure from India.

It might be considered presumption, were they to offer their humble tribute of admiration at the brilliant services your Lordship has performed in this Country. They have already received the highest meed a Soldier can be honored with, the approbation of your Sovereign and the acknowledgment of the British Legislature.

But it having been their good fortune to be placed for a considerable period under your Excellency's personal command, they trust it may be permitted them to offer their most grateful acknowledgments for the affability and condescension which they have uniformly experienced from your Excellency; and that kindness and affectionate interest your Lordship has on every occasion exerted in their favor.

This, my Lord, throughout the Army of India, has united every heart and lifted every arm with an energy, that has appalled our Enemies, and fixed the British Interests on a firm and permanent basis.

They entreat your Lordship will be pleased to accept their most faithful wishes for a safe and expeditious passage: and whether on your return to your Native Shores your Lordship should continue to benefit your Sovereign and your Country by the active exertion of your distinguished talents; or whether you withdraw from the laborious services in which your Excellency has been so arduously engaged, to calm and peaceful retirement, they beg you to be assured that their most grateful and respectful sentiments will accompany your Lordship, and that they will ever consider the period, they have had the honor to serve under your Excellency, as the most brilliant and fortunate of their lives.

Impressed with these sentiments, and with the most dutiful respect and attachment to your Lordship, they have the honor to subscribe themselves,

Your Lordship's most obedient and very humble Servants,

(Signed) W. G. Wynyard, Lieutenant Colonel

Commanding—S. Need, lieutenant colonel—P. Philpot, captain—R. Covil, captain—J. Mylne, captain—J. Sandys, captain—R. Durie, captain—G. Bunce, captain—C. Deane, captain—W. H. Wallis, captain—J. Tritton, lieutenant and acting adjutant—St. V. Cortlandt, lieutenant—G. J. Call, lieutenant—M. White, lieutenant—J. Inglis, lieutenant—E. Picard, lieutenant—J. Wythe, lieutenant—A. V. Cortlandt, cornet—J. Queeiros, cornet—J. Wardell, paymaster—W. Bean, acting surgeon—T. Lewis, assistant surgeon.

Secundra, January 28, 1807.

REPLY.

To Lieutenant Colonel WYNYARD *and the* OFFICERS *of His Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons.*

GENTLEMEN,

As his Majesty's 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons has always been an object of my peculiar partiality, the affectionate expressions of regard and concern with which you have honored me on the occasion of my departure from India, is in the highest degree gratifiying to my feelings.

The high state of discipline you had obtained, gives me an early assurance of the most meritorious conduct in whatever situation your services might be required, and your distinguished exertions under the frequent and severe trials to which you were exposed during the several Campaigns, have not only justified my highest expectations, but have established the strongest claims to the gratitude, applause, and future confidence of your country.

It has already constituted a most gratifying part of my public duty to convey to his Majesty a knowledge of your distinguished services; and I shall on every occasion find the utmost satisfaction affording every possible testimony of my esteem for your merit, and in expressing those sentiments of gratitude and approbation to which your conduct is so fully entitled.

The knowledge I possess of you in private life, as well as on the field of public exertion, has peculiarly endeared to me your esteem and attachment, and will maintain in my mind, a warm and unceasing interest in your future welfare, prosperity, and glory.

I have the honor to be,

With sincere regard,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most faithful humble Servant.

(Signed) LAKE.

HEAD QUARTERS, Calcutta, *Feb.* 18, 1807.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Lake, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

We the officers of the 1st regiment of cavalry, presume to approach your Lordship, with sentiments of attachment and respect, which we individually and collectively feel for your illustrious character, on the occasion of your departure for Europe.

The glory which has been acquired in the late campaigns, by the Bengal army under your Lordship's personal command, is spread over the world; and independent of the immense advantages derived to the British empire from your unrivalled successes against the enemies of the State, who were equally powerful in their resources and in the number of their troops, the fame of your brilliant victories will produce a more remote, yet not less important effect, by convincing our ancient adversaries the French, and their renowned leader, that every attempt upon British India, must inevitably terminate in the defeat and destruction of the invaders.

Thus shall your Lordship's name, in the page of History, rank with those of the most distinguished character of latter ages, or with that of immortal Nelson, who had the glory of giving a mortal blow to the projected invasion of his country, by the most potent Sovereign of the European continent.

Amid the many encounters in which we have met the unnumbered and implacable foe, when every breast was animated by your Lordship's great example, and confident of being in the road to victory under your command; the attentive admiration of mankind hath followed your splendid career.

In the course of the arduous fatigues, which were necessarily occasioned by the rapid marches of the enemy, your Lordship's persevering energy, invincible fortitude, and skilful execution, have been beheld by us, and by the officers of the army at large, with sentiments of the highest admiration; and not without a latent hope, which is natural to the breasts of military men, of future emulation: whilst the same description of troops, with whom the late Madagee Scindia boasted that he could overrun the Doab, without being once seen by the English, have been by the Bengal and British cavalry under the influence of your Lordship's decisive spirit, successively put to flight, pursued from one end of that country to the other, surprised, overthrown, dispersed, and struck with such terror of the Eglish name, that the troops of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, may be said to have never since presented

their front in the neighbourhood of ours. Actions so conspicuous, if ever they are equalled in this country, can never be surpassed.

Nor have the warmest emotions of our hearts failed to be awakened by the exalted benevolence, of your Lordship's mind; which hath embraced the future fortune and prospects of all those gallant aud meritorious officers, whose severe wounds in the public service, have disabled them for the more active duties of the field; and thus left an impression of gratitude and admiration on the Bengal army, which no time can ever efface: and which will follow to his native country, accompanied by prayers for his lasting happiness, a Commander in Chief, whose great and glorious character has so deservedly rendered him, admired, respected, honored, and beloved.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) A. Watson, captain commanding 1st regiment cavalry, —J. Tombs, captain,—Thomas Shubrick, captain,—W. Pattle, lieutenant and adjutant,—R. H. Sneyd, lieutenant and quarter-master,—R. Y. Waugh, lieutenant commdg. the guns 1st cav.—and J. M'Dowell, surgeon.

CANTONMENTS, *Saharunpore.*

REPLY.

To Captain Watson, and the Officers of the 1st Regt. Native Cavalry,

GENTLEMEN,

I request you will accept of my best thanks for the too partial opinion of my services, which you have been pleased to express in the address with which you have honored me.

The British Government has derived an important increase of security from the destruction of the French force in the Doab, which was atchieved by the Bengal army at a period when that force had become formidable from its own strength, and was rendered dangerous and menacing by the connection which it had established with our European enemies.

The cavalry of the Bengal army by their activity, perseverance and spirit, have not only secured to themselves a high reputation; but by the complete discomfiture of their enemies, in mode of warfare in which they considered themselves invincible, have obtained for their country the most important and lasting advantages.

It affords me sincere satisfaction that I have been enabled in

ſome degree to provide for thoſe officers who had the misfortune to be diſabled in the courſe of our ſeveral campaigns, and I am highly gratified by the expreſſions of acknowledgment which you have done me the honor to convey to me on that ſubject.

With the moſt ſincere wiſhes for your welfare and proſperity, and with grateful acknowledgments, for the ſervices which under my command you have rendered to your country,

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt faithful humble ſervant,
(Signed) L. LAKE,

HEAD QUARTERS, Saugor Roads, *Feb.* 23, 1807.

To Captain Watſon, Commanding 1ſt Regiment Cavalry, Serampore.

DEAR SIR,

Owing to the abſcence of Captain Tombs, I am deputed to preſent you, with the accompanying Addreſs, from the Officers and Staff of the Corps; and wiſhing you, health and happineſs, believe me to be,

DEAR SIR,
Your very ſincere Friend,
(Signed) THOS. SHUBRICK,
Capt. Lieut. 1ſt Cavalry.

Feb. 22*d*, 1807.

To Captain Watſon, 1ſt Regiment Native Cavalry.

DEAR SIR,

The unexpected privation of a command ſo flattering, as that of a Regiment of Cavalry, has no doubt affected you ſenſibly.

If the aſſurance of our approbation of your conduct whilſt in command of the firſt regiment, will be in the leaſt conſolatory or gratifying to your feelings, we think it but an act of juſtice to avow our conviction, that the happineſs of your brother officers formed one of the objects neareſt to your heart, and that to promote the well being of the corps was your moſt ardent deſire.

The expreſſion of theſe ſentiments will be a teſtimony in your favor of our regard, and will perſuade you that we all take a ſhare in the intereſt of any event which ſo nearly concerns a brother officer.

We remain, DEAR SIR,
With every good wiſh, your moſt ſincere Friends,
(Signed) J. Tombs, captain.

J. N. W. Dowel, surgeon.
Thomas Shubrick, captain.-lieut.
W. Pattle, lieut. and adjutant.
R. H. Sneyd, lieut. and qar. master.
P. T. Waugh, lieutenant.
T. D. Stewart, lieutenant.

Feb. 21, 1807.

Captain Shubrick, 1st Regiment Cavalry.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have been honored by your letter, enclosing an Address from the Officers and Staff of the First Regiment Cavalry, and request you will be pleased to convey to them, the accompanying reply.

I remain, My Dear Sir,
Most sincerely your's
(Signed) A. WATSON,
Captain 1st regt. cavalry.

Saharunpore, Feb. 22, 1807.

To Captains Tombs and Shubrick, and Officers and Staff of the 1st Regiment Cavalry.

GENTLEMEN,

The appointment of an effective Field Officer from another corps, to the first regiment cavalry (the lieutenant colonel and major of which were placed on permanent Staff situations) as it was certainly unlooked for, naturally affected me; though for reasons more obvious than the loss itself, of a command, which was rather incidental than due to my standing in the Army.

At such a time, the kind and considerate expression of your regard is a true and most heartfelt gratification to me; and the concurring testimony of my brother officers, affords a happy and most pleasing proof in favor of my public and private conduct, during the period it was my fortune to be the senior officer with the First Regiment of Native Cavalry.

Of all men existing, it is peculiarly the duty of a Soldier, to bow with submission and deference to the decisions of his superiors, I therefore, do so, with chearfulness. My first wishes have indeed, been, to promote to the best of my judgment and ability the discipline and interior efficiency of the corps; to witness the happiness and to acquire the esteem of Gentlemen whose manners and behaviour, in a social intercourse of many years, have commanded my respect and sincerest regards. That my endeavours to these effects have been thus acknowledged, is a mark of disinterested

friendſhip which forcibly awakens my warmeſt emotions and calls forth the beſt tribute of my heart, my gratitude.

May the diſpoſer of events, bleſs you, my dear friends, individually, with happineſs and proſperity,

I remain,

Your affectionate Friend,

(Signed) ARCH. WATSON,

Cantonment, Saharumpore, Feb. 22, 1807. *Capt. 1ſt regt. Cavalry.*

VACCINATION.

Notwithſtanding the notoriety and acknowledged utility of the Vaccine Eſtabliſhment at the Preſidency, and the zealous, well directed efforts to extend its benefits, many of the Natives, from the apathy of their character and the influence of prejudice and long eſtabliſhed habits, ſtill perſiſt in declining to avail themſelves of the ſafety and ſecurity afforded by this ſalutary practice; and, in conſequence, a great number of native children, have within the laſt two or three weeks, fallen victims to the Small Pox, every one of whom, in all probability, would have been reſcued from a premature death, had not folly or apathy unfortunately denied them the ſecurity of Vaccination.

It will require much time and perſeverence fully to eſtabliſh the practice of vaccination, throughout the Bengal provinces, where the influence and intereſt of many of the Brahmins are exerted againſt its progreſs:—that it will be fully eſtabliſhed, and ultimately triumphant throughout Hindooſtan, cannot be doubted, from the progreſs that it has already made, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of intereſt and prejudice.

We are happy to learn that this practice has been ſucceſsfully introduced and eſtabliſhed at the French Iſlands, Mauritius and Bourbon. Much prejudice was at firſt entertained againſt the new diſeaſe, and its efficacy in the prevention of ſmall pox generally diſbelieved. A circumſtance however occurred ſoon after its introduction ſo favourable to the confirmation of its efficacy, that every prejudice was immediately overcome. It may be ſatisfactory to inſert the circumſtance to which we allude.

A ſhip laden with Negroes, arrived at the Iſle of France, having the ſmall pox on board. Fifteen or twenty perſons had already died of it, and a like number were labouring under the con-

fluent ſtate of the diſeaſe. The veſſel was refuſed admiſſion to the Iſland, both on account of the number of perſons who at that time had not been vaccinated, as well as on account of the *then* want of confidence in the protecting power of vaccination. The ſhip was therefore ordered to the Sechelle Iſlands.

M. *La Borde*, an intelligent Phyſician, placed on board this ſhip ſix children, of thoſe he had firſt vaccinated on the Iſland, directing the Surgeon, whom he placed on board the veſſel, to keep theſe children conſtantly among the Negroes infected with the ſmall pox, to make them eat and drink out of the ſame plates and cups, to make them wear the linen of the infected; and finally, to inoculate them frequently with variolous matter. A child was alſo put on board that had been vaccinated, the matter of whoſe poſtule was in the proper ſtate for communication in order to vaccinate forty of the negroes, who had not taken the ſmall pox.

The reſult of all this was, that the ſix vaccinated children were *completely preſerved*; and that the ſucceſs which attended the vaccination of the negroes, was ſo *complete, that the ſmall pox became extinct.*

Although the practice of vaccination is gradually extending the conviction of it's bleſſings throughout Europe, yet even in England, a number of profeſſional gentlemen have ranged themſelves in oppoſition. One of theſe, a gentleman of high name, and extenſive practice, alledges, that vaccination, if continued, will aſſuredly brutify the whole human race. He has publiſhed a pamphlet, in which he ſeriouſly aſſures the public, "that their children will, ſooner or later, loſe the human character, and will take on that of the Cow or the Bull;" and has exhibited a print of a Boy far advanced under this *bovine influence.*

It is devoutly to be wiſhed that this ingenious hypotheſis may be verified. If it prove true, vaccination will yet produce far greater benefits than its diſcoverers even ventured to predict; ſince a number of individuals, at preſent entirely uſeleſs and not altogether harmleſs, under the human form, may, from the diſcovery of the further power of the vaccine, be raiſed in the ſcale of value, and be rendered more inoffenſive if not abſolutely uſeful, by being promoted through means of this proceſs, to the rank, ſtate, character and condition of calves and oxen.

Throughout every region of Hindoſtan, more eſpecially in Bengal, this grand diſcovery of the power of vaccination to transfer men, women, and children, to the *bovine race*, will be welcomed with the higheſt enthuſiaſm. How many of our rich and ve-

nerable *Baboes* will eagerly part with their fortunes, to resign their human clay and pass into the sacred and dignified form of the *Saar* or Bramanical Bull.

BOMBAY—April 24, 1807.

QUARTERLY SESSIONS of OYER and TERMINER.

On Tuesday last the Quarterly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced before Sir James Mackintosh, Knt. Recorder, and his associates Paul Shewcraft Esq. and Simon Halliday Esq. when the following gentlemen were sworn in on the Grand Jury.

Charles Forbes, Esq. Foreman.

John Smee, Esq.	W. Maughan, Esq.	Evan Lloyd, Esq.
John Pavin, Esq.	J. G. Remmington, Esq.	T. D. Beaty, Esq.
John Fell, Esq.	M. Forbes, Esq.	Thomas Smee, Esq.
R. W. Coward, Esq.	W. Manwaring, Esq.	Thomas Skinner, Esq.
W. B. T. Crozier, Esq.	J. Michie, Esq.	W. Mackintosh, Esq. and
Capt. J. G. Richardson.	L. Philipp, Esq.	Colin Gibb, Esq.
Luke Ashburner, Esq.	James Falconer, Esq.	

The Honorable the Recorder addressed the Grand Jury in a few words, on the subject of a bill under the stat. 9. G. 1. c. 22 (commonly called the Black Act) which was likely to be laid before them; the substance of which was that the Law considered malice as an essential ingredient in the offence, and that in order to bring the case within the statute, it must be such a shooting at another as if death had ensued, the killing would have amounted to murder.

The Grand Jury having found bills against the following persons, namely, against Enctia for felony and larceny, against Pandoo Nar Patell, Husson Yacob and Bhiccajee Dhuram Maha Sepoy, for the same, and against Caetan Caffree for manslaughter, they were put on their several trials and were all convicted. True bills were also found against Aga Mahomed Ishmael for perjury and forjery. The Court adjourned till Thursday.

On which day the Court having met pursuant to adjournment, proceeded to the trial of the indictment against Aga Mahomed Ishmael for perjury, committed by him in an answer to a bill in Equity filed by Rushid Valley Sulliman.

The perjury in question was stated to have been committed with a view to conceal a forgery. The Prosecutor with several other

persons had signed a bill or order in writing for the payment of 6000 Rupees, payable after a certain period at Muttra or Muscat: This bill was not given for any debt incurred by the prosecutor and those who signed it, but to discharge the debts of the priest of Abbas Bunder. The prosecutor having come to Bombay, an action was commenced against him on account of this note; in which however an alteration had been previously made by substituting the word "Bombay" for "Muttra," thereby making the note purport to be payable at this place. It was stated that this alteration was so material that it became necessary for the present prosecutor to file a bill in which the Defendant was charged with having made or being privy to the making of this alteration. In his answer to this bill the Defendant denied having altered the note or that it was altered with his privity. On this the perjury was assigned.

Captain Seton was called, who stated, that the note was shown to him at Muscat and that the word Bombay was not at that time in the body of it but that it was made payable at Muttra or Muscat; he also proved that Bombay was now inserted in the place of Muttra. This evidence was supported by the testimony of Aga Mahomed Babaney, who would not however at the outset of his examination say whether the word Bombay was or not in the note when he first saw it, but on inspecting the note itself, his recollection was aided in this particular and from the circumstance of the word Bombay appearing to have been written in different ink he was then able to swear that word was not originally in the note. Several objections were taken to the indictment; one of which was that it alleged merely that the Defendant, when he swore to the truth of his answer, "*had taken his corporal oath,*" without adding either of the words "*in the way most binding on his conscience*" or other words descriptive of the kind of oath taken or the mode in which it was administered. The Honorable the Recorder held this objection to be fatal, and directed the Jury to acquit the defendant, which they accordingly did.

For the prosecution, the Advocate General, for the Defendant ...ley.

...ment against the same party for forgery in altering ...ve mentioned was then tried. In which the Jury ...erdict of Guilty subject to the opinion of the Court whether ...acts in evidence amount to the legal crime of Forgery. ...ls were found against Aga Burroog and others for an as... ...gainst Wasscodew Gunness for perjury, against Essoba

Ellagee and others, and also against Bugwan, Mangal and others for assaults

The Court adjourned till Monday.

APRIL 25, 1807.

An indictment, against eleven Persians for an assault on some Arabs and Jews was disposed of by the former consenting to give security to keep the peace. Their own separate recognizances were taken.

An indictment for an assault preferred by one Barber against four brothers of the strap occasioned some merriment in Court. The prosecutor who happens to be in greater repute than the rest of his brethren, and by his superior skill in the use of the razor has realized a little money, was assaulted by the defendants for not giving them and the rest of the fraternity a dinner. The ringleader of the party who seemed to have more loquacity than fell to the lot of the honest shaver in Roderic Random, stated by way of defence, that the prosecutor had received 9 rupees from them, for the purpose, and on the promise, of providing a dinner for the cast, but that he refused even to furnish a *Tiffin* as soon as he had got the money. The prosecutor did not deny the receipt of such money, nor the promise to give a dinner; but it seemed, that having previously lent these worthy sons of the sud that sum and not being able otherwise to procure his money he had gulled them into a payment by holding out to them the hopes of its being laid out in a dinner for them, which as soon he got the money he refused to gratify.

The assault being proved three of the defendants were discharged on their own recognizance to keep the peace, and the other was sentenced to a week's imprisonment and to give security to keep the peace.

Yesterday the Court passed sentence of imprisonment for 12 Calendar months on Caitan Caffree for manslaughter.

TRIAL OF LIEUT. M. FOR SHOOTING AT CAPT. MARTIN

At the Adjourned Sessions of Oyer and Terminer [illegible] Delivery, holden at Bombay on the 20th day of Apri[illegible]

Before The Honorable Sir James Mackintosh, Knig[illegible] and Paul Shewcraft, Esq. Mayor.

The Advocate General addressed the Jury on th[e] p[illegible] Crown. It was far from being his duty in any case to [illegible] the crime charged in the indictment, or to attempt to kin[d]l[illegible]

gle ſpark of indignation againſt the perſon accuſed. Had it been otherwiſe, he would ſtill have thought that little more than a ſimple ſtatement of facts was requiſite in the preſent inſtance, for there are crimes which no words can render more ſhocking and atrocious, or place thoſe who are guilty of them in a light of greater deteſtation and abhorrence.

The crime charged in the indictment was one of theſe. The priſoner is accuſed of having fired a Piſtol loaded with ſmall ſhot at a Brother Officer, under circumſtances which, if Death had enſued, would have juſtly made him anſwerable to his country for the crime of wilful and deliberate murder.

That death ſhould not enſue was plainly no part of the Priſioner's bloody purpoſe. He muſt have expected that one at leaſt of thoſe who had given him offence would fall a ſacrifice to his fury; and perhaps, if it had been Captain Martin's fate to die it would have been happier for him than to live, as it is feared he muſt, be ſhut out for ever from the light of day, his deareſt hopes deſtroyed, be an object of compaſſion to thoſe around him, and a burden to himſelf.

But though the Jury were not aſſembled to try a caſe of murder, the law of England had long been armed with authority to puniſh capitally the offence of wilful and malicious ſhooting at another; and the indictment was laid upon the ſtatute by which that power is conferred.

With reſpect to the evidence of the fact, it could ſcarcely fail to be perfectly ſatisfactory and concluſive. The Jury would find that on the evening of the 10th of March, the Priſoner being then at Poonah, dined in company with a party of officers, in the meſs-room of the 9th regiment. Shortly after dinner his conduct became ſo offenſive and unbecoming that it was found neceſſary (after ſeveral ineffectual efforts to induce him to alter his improper behaviour) to turn him by force out of the room. He came back with his ſword drawn, which after ſome ſtruggle was wreſted from him, and when again put out and taken to his tent, he was ordered to conſider himſelf under arreſt. The Party continued at
ble, and hearing nothing farther for ſome time of the Priſoner,
n to hope that their conviviality would not be again diſ-
broken in upon by his preſence.

pe they were miſtaken. After remaining almoſt an
y, a period more than ſufficient for paſſion to have ſub-
l far longer than the indulgence of rage can, in any caſe,
d to human frailty, the Priſoner returned and without
a ſyllable, while the door kept his perſon concealed, pre-

ſented a Piſtol at the Gentleman who was ſeated at the head of the table. No diſcharge however followed; the priming powder, having either fallen out, or flaſhed in the pan, as it is termed. Immediately the Priſoner ſtepped a few paces into the room, and taking another piſtol from beneath his arm, before he could be ſecured or his deſign prevented, ſucceeded in firing it in the direction of Captain Martin.

Having been loaded with ſmall ſhot, the conſequence was that beſides depriving that unfortunate Officer of his Eye-ſight, upwards of ninety ſhot were lodged in the ſhoulder of Lieutenant Eckford, and two other Gentlemen were ſlightly wounded. Indeed the Piſtol, which was of large dimenſions, appeared to have been loaded nearly to the muzzle; a circumſtance which ſeemed to prove that the Priſoner was bent on doing as much miſchief as poſſible; and that he might be certain of accompliſhing his object, he was not content with two Piſtols loaded as had been mentioned, but had a third of the ſame ſize & charged in the ſame manner, which was taken from him when he was ſecured.

There was only one other circumſtance to which he ſhould advert before proceeding to examine the witneſſes for the Crown. From the quantity of ſhot in the Piſtol which was fired, part of the ſtock was ſhattered in the Priſoner's hand, and one of the ſplinters in recoiling hit him in the forehead. A conſiderable effuſion of blood being the conſequence of the wound, he ſeems to have thought that he was killed, and when ſeized by ſome of thoſe who were preſent, took occaſion to ſay that the blow was intentional, and that he meant to put an end to himſelf when he entered the room.

Had he really done ſo, tho' Mr. Threipland believed he muſt be entirely acquitted of any ſuch deſign, it was ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve it would have been no atonement; that could only be made by his ſuffering the puniſhment of the law which he had violated, ſhould the Jury find him guilty of the crime laid to his charge.

The following witneſſes on the part of the Crown were the
called and examined;

James B. Byers, lieutenant in the 1ſt Battalion of t
ment Native Infantry, depoſed that the Priſoner who
nant in the ſame Regiment was preſent on the evening of
March laſt, when the officers of the 1ſt Battalion 9th R
a dinner to thoſe of the 5th. About an hour after di
ſinging being called for, the Priſoner evinced a diſpoſitio

rude and troublesome, by laughing while the gentlemen were singing; he was desired to be quiet by the President, Lieutenant Sealy. Supper was called for about 11 o'clock. The Prisoner continued to make a noise, he was again spoken to by the President and Vice-President, who said they must turn him out of the room if his conduct was not altered: he swore no man should turn him out, and persisted in his violence: witness observing the Gentlemen on his right and left hand quitting their places, and fearing others would do the same, told him that he himself would turn him out; Prisoner seized a fork which was lying before him and started up in a menacing posture; saying my G— you shall not Sir, and I have as much spirit as you. Witness was about to go round to him, when Lieutenant Sealy moved to his chair, and took him by the arm, and requested him to walk home with him, as he appeared a good deal intoxicated; he swore he would not go, and no one should turn him out; Lieut. Sealy then forced him from his chair. With the fork which he had in his hand he made a stab at Mr. Sealy and another at Mr. Pedlar, both of which were ineffectual, the fork was wrested from his hand, and he was put out of the room. As the company were seating themselves after this, the prisoner entered with his sword drawn, on which most of the Gentlemen got up and disarmed him; he made several blows with his sword at those Gentlemen, but from their closing with him no mischief was done. The sword was broken in pieces, and the prisoner a second time was turned out of the room. On getting him outside of the room enquiry was made who, the Officer on duty was, and it appearing that it was the prisoner, Lieut. Garraway ordered him into arrest by his own authority as Senior Officer—The Adjutant Mr. Kendall accompanied the prisoner to his Tent, and the party returned to Table. Mr. Kendall afterwards returned. About 3 quarters of an hour or rather more, after the supper had been brought on the table and finished, and several songs had been sung the attention of the company was suddenly drawn to the door by a noise; witness's seat enabling him to command a perfect view of the door, he perceived the muzzle of a pistol with the prisoner's hand and head from behind the door and wall. This pistol was snapped, but it did not go off. The prisoner then stepped 3 or 4 paces into the room towards the right, and witness could see he had a pistol in each hand and one under his arm, he shifted the pistol, which he snapped, from his right hand into his left, and took that which he had held in his left; and before the party could rise, the pistol was fired at Cap-

tain Martin; Lieut. Eckford's epaulette was ſhot off and part of his ſhoulder ſhot away. Captain Martin, Lieut. Pedlar and Mr. Warnford Surgeon were all wounded. Captain Martin was wounded in the eyes and face. Pedlar and Warnford behind their ears. The Priſoner was inſtantly ſecured and ſent by Col. Taylor's orders to the main picket to be kept in cloſe confinement. The report of the Piſtol was unuſually loud; two lights were put out—ſeveral ſhot was in the oppoſite wall, perhaps five hundred—3 ſhot in the pupil of one of Capt. Martin's eyes. Witneſs examined the Piſtols, the firſt was loaded nearly to the Muzzle, the piſtol which he fired was much ſhattered and the feather ſpring driven out. There muſt have been a treble charge in the piſtol—it appeared to be a horſe Piſtol or Muſket cut down, it was more than a foot long—The third Piſtol was loaded like the others. Priſoner's forehead was cut, witneſs ſuppoſes by the feather ſpring—The wound bled.—Witneſs cannot ſay whether he now appeared intoxicated or not. The firſt piſtol was directed to the place where witneſs was. Captain Martin ſat oppoſite, but can't ſay whether the priſoner was taking aim, the piſtol was held near the priſoner's head, witneſs could not ſee how the piſtol was levelled but it was in the direction of Captain Martin.

After he had fired, Priſoner ſaid he had no intention to hurt any one there, that he came there to ſhoot himſelf, Priſoner did not ſeem intoxicated when he ſaid this.

The tranſaction was ſo inſtantaneous that witneſs cannot ſay whether any aim was taken.

On croſs examination the witneſs ſaid that more might have been drank on that day at the meſs than uſual, but does not know how much the Priſoner drank.

The firſt Piſtol was not levelled at captain Martin, the ſecond was ſo inſtantaneouſly fired he could not tell whether levelled or not. Priſoner was told immediately what had happened; ſhould think this was enough to ſober a man, and bring him to his ſenſes.

In anſwer to a queſtion from the Court, witneſs ſaid that the priſoner was early admoniſhed as to his ſituation, and told to recollect that he was among Gentlemen. The Piſtols being produced the witneſs ſaid they were the ſame the Priſoner had with him, he remarked one of them to have been loaded within three fingers of the muzzle *(they did not appear to be ſo deeply loaded when produced in Court.)*

Witneſs did not examine the contents of the Piſtols. *(The cuſ-*

tody of the Pistols was not exactly traced from the time they were taken from the prisoner till their production in Court.) But Mr. Illingworth who commanded the escort from Poonah said they were the same that had been delivered to the guard.

Mr. Sealy, Lieutenant of 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, was of the party on the 16th March at Poonah in the mess room, and says that about eleven o'clock supper was called for; the party then consisting of about 10 or 11; Mr. Warnford sat on his left hand, witness heard Lieutenant Byers tell the Prisoner he would turn him out of the room. Prisoner said I will be damned if you do. He does not recollect whether he admonished Prisoner or not. Prisoner said I have as much spirit as you. Witness then went to him and told him to leave the room, "no no, the Prisoner said, I will be quiet," witness still insisted on his leaving the room and pulled his chair back and turned it on one of the hind legs, which threw him out of the chair: by this time Mr. Pedlar came to assist witness—after the Prisoner had left the chair but before he got to the door, witness observed Prisoner making a blow at him. He was about to return it, when Mr Garroway said dont strike him for I have disarmed him of the fork, witness did not observe till then that prisoner had a fork—when he got near the door he said he would fight the whole mess—before they could seat themselves again at table, Prisoner entered with a drawn sword, and witness thinks he again declared that he would fight the whole mess—he was again seized by several who took his sword from him and turned him out. Again after supper, and after an interval of 3 quarters of an hour, witness heard the report of a Pistol just behind the Vice-President's chair, and saw the Prisoner as the smoke rose, standing at the table; he got up with the rest and ran to seize Prisoner, who said he did not intend to hurt any body, and that he only intended to shoot himself, that he had done so, that he was a dead man, and begged a Priest might be sent for, Mr. Eckford said he was certain he was killed pointing to his face which was all black, and was so irritated against the prisoner, that witness was obliged to hold him by force, and to carry him out of the room; on his return witness saw Prisoner with his back against the table and his hands tied. He examined the Pistols after the Prisoner left the room; one Pistol was much shattered in the stock—one loaded seven, and the other six fingers. Captain Martin was sitting—thinks the Prisoner must have known the effects of the shot. Several gentlemen called out that Captain Martin was killed; no expression of regret was uttered by the Prisoner; did not observe Captain Martin take any part in turning out the prisoner.

On croſs examination, he ſaid that captain Martin had arrived that day, there had been no quarrel between him and the Priſoner, nor did any expreſſion of vengeance or reſentment againſt Captain Martin in particular, either before or at the time of firing, fall from the Priſoner; ſhould not think a man in his ſober ſenſes would have loaded the Piſtols in the manner they were, he would not have ventured to fire, or ſhould not like to have fired them; did not ſee the priſoner in the act of firing, did not know what he drank, ſhould think he was intoxicated.

Toomah, a ſervant of the priſoner, was then called. He ſaid his maſter lived in a tent at Poonah, remembers his maſter coming to his Tent one evening, being brought there by Mr. Kendall about 12 o'clock at night; he aſked for his Keys in the preſence of Mr. Kendall; witneſs was looking for them and witneſs ſaid I have not got them, maſter has got them, he afterwards found them in his pocket juſt as Mr. Kendall quitted the room; he opened his cheſt and took out three Piſtols, he aſked witneſs where the bullets were; witneſs ſaid he did not know: he then took powder and ſhot from the cheſt out of a leather bag, and began loading the Piſtols, witneſs was frightened and went away; he ſaw his maſter load two, and when he was going to load the third he went out of the Tent.

On croſs examination he ſaid that his maſter appeared diſtreſſed and ſat down on the cheſt, and cried and talked to himſelf, ſaying I have loſt my character, I muſt not live in this world.

The evidence for the Crown being cloſed. Mr. Woodhouſe for the Priſoner objected that there was not ſufficient evidence of the aiming at Captain Martin to put the priſoner on his defence. It had been decided that the weapon muſt be levelled at the perſon charged to be ſhot at in order to bring the caſe within the ſtatute. In the preſent inſtance no direct aiming at Captain Martin is proved—and unleſs any expreſs malice againſt him on the part of the priſoner had appeared, it was hardly reaſonable to infer the intention of the priſoner to aim at him from the mere circumſtance of his being hit; inaſmuch as there were others of the party who were alſo wounded, and particularly as one of them, Mr. Eckford, was ſitting in a line between the priſoner and Captain Martin and therefore as much in the direction of the piſtol as Captain Martin himſelf. There were alſo two facts which ſeemed ſufficiently to rebut the preſumption that the priſoner levelled the piſtol at Captain Martin: one was that the firſt piſtol was unqueſtionably not levelled at him, and the other was that there were perſons preſent, namely Mr. Byers, Mr. Sealy and Mr. Pedlar, againſt

whom the prisoner from the insults and violence which they had offered, might more reasonably have been supposed to have directed his revenge than against Captain Martin who had given him no provocation whatever.

Mr. Advocate General contended that the restimony of Byers was conclusive as to the intention of the prisoner to aim at Captain Martin—that this evidence as well as the fact of his being actually wounded was fully sufficient to establish the case in this respect against the prisoner; unless he could shew that Captain Martin was aiding and co-operating with him in his conduct and thereby furnish convincing evidence that he was not the person aimed at.

The Court agreed with the counsel for the prisoner in the doctrine, that it was necessary to prove that the weapon was levelled at the party, and that there must be sufficient evidence to satisfy the Court that the prisoner intended to shoot at or to aim at the person charged in the indictment as the party shot at, but being of opinion that there was sufficient evidence of this intention to go to the Jury and to put the Prisoner on his defence, overruled the objection.

The Prisoner being called on for his defence, rose with a paper in his hand, but being in too great an agitation to read it himself, the Court permitted it to be read by his Counsel.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.

It is with feelings of the deepest concern for the unfortunate and most distressing consequences of my conduct, that I attempt to address you on the present occasion. If my conviction and punishment could repair the injury, I have most unhappily occasioned to my Brother Officers, I should resign myself in silence to your verdict, and submit to the judgment of the Court, without a single effort to influence the one or to avert the other: but as this cannot be; as the unfortunate consequences will, I am sorry to say, be still felt, whether I am suffered to lament them through a life spent in prison or in exile, or whether I am cut off from all opportunity of lamenting them, by the sentence of the law consigning me to an untimely death; I shall endeavour to shew that I am not guilty of the capital offence as described in the present indictment. I shall not presume to argue, because I am quite incompetent to do so, that the facts as already proved do not legally constitute such offence, you will receive directions from his Lordship in this respect and to his judgment I leave the decision of that question with perfect confidence.--But, Gentlemen, if the consent of the mind be necessary to render an act a crime in the party doing it, I can with the utmost confidence pronounce that I am not in a moral point of view guilty of *wilfully* and *maliciously* shooting at Captain Martin—I cannot surely be said to have done that wilfully which was done at a moment when I was not master of my own will and was totally unconscious of what I was doing—I trust, Gentlemen, you will see sufficient evidence to convince you that such must have been the state of my mind at the time the accident happened, I had

been dinning, not at the ordinary mefs but at a dinner given to the 5th Regiment, on fuch an occafion a little excefs in drinking was naturally to be expected. At dinner I had drank with every ftranger in the room and with many of my ufual mefsmates; and at each time half a bottle of beer was drank—I could not at dinner time alone have drank lefs than at leaft three bottles of Beer, what I drank afterwards I am not able to fay—but as we fat for a confiderable time, I muft have drank a great deal more;—The fact of my intoxication however is not left to be proved by inference alone. The Gentlemen who have given evidence againft me have candidly admitted that I appeared to be very drunk. Thus intoxicated as I was, a grievous infult was offered me, by a threat from one of the company to turn me out of the room; it appears (for I no longer fpeak from any recollection of what paffed but from what the witneffes have faid) that a fcuffle enfued; that after fome refiftance on my part, againft feveral, I was turned out of the room; that immediately afterwards, I expofed myfelf a fecond time to a conteft, by coming into the room again with my fword drawn, which was forcibly but happily, taken from me without any mifchief having been done, I was then it fhould feem turned out again and put under arreft; and here Gentlemen, I muft beg you for a moment to paufe and to confider whether all thefe grievous infults, for fuch I muft have felt them to be, and whether the violence of corporeal exertion to which I was expofed, added to the blows which I received did not tend to encreafe the intoxication, to inflame my blood and to irritate my mind; and whether all this is not fufficient to have provoked that fever of the brain, which freed me from the controul of my reafon, rendered me unconfcious of what I was doing, and hurried me into the fatal act of madnefs which has placed me here this day. Thus fituated Gentlemen can you in your confcience pronounce me to have acted *wilfully* in what I did? But I am charged alfo with having done it malicioufly; no individual malice is either proved or can be inferred, for I fcarcely ever faw Captain Martin before; and moft certainly never had any previous quarrel with him nor with any of the party till that unfortunate night—While however no malevolence againft the individual charged to be fhot at, can be alledged againft me, I truft Gentlemen that you will alfo fee in the circumftances under which the fact was committed, fufficient evidence to negative that general malice which the law implies when the cafe furnifhes indications of a heart regardlefs of focial duty and fatally bent on mifchief—you are told Gentlemen, that if death had enfued from this act of fhooting at another, and you could have pronounced me guilty of murder that then you muft pronounce me under the circumftances guilty of this offence. Try me I entreat you by this rule—if, for inftance, after the many provocations I received, after being infulted with treats and irritated by blows, after having fuffered the indelible difgrace of having my fword violently taken from me and broken, if I had then been perfectly fober, rufhed to my Tent and returning inftantly with the loaded Piftols, had difcharged them with mortal effect at any one, I truft you would under fuch circumftances of provocation have made that allowance to the infirmity of human nature which the law permits, and have acquitted me of the murder; in my cafe however it may be faid that a fufficient interval of time elapfed, between the provocation given and the commiffion of the fact, to allow for the cooling of the paffions and the influence of reafon—But Gentlemen I beg you will confider that the time which when a man is fober, is fufficient to recall him to his recollection, cannot have a fimilar effect on a mind inflamed by intoxication; whilft this intoxication gives an increafe of ftrength to the paffions, it prevents abfolutely for the time the influence of the reafon on the mind; I contend therefore

Gentlemen that though a ſhort might elapſe between the provocation and the act, yet from the ſtate of intoxication I was in, it is impoſſible for you to ſay that I had in that interval any opportunity of reflection; becauſe it is impoſſible to infer deliberation from any lapſe of time where the mind itſelf during that time is abſolutely incapable of deliberating. Gentlemen I ſhall trouble you no further; I know not whether the evidence before you is ſufficicent to authorize you to conclude that neither in a legal or a moral ſenſe did I wilfully and maliciouſly ſhoot at Captain Martin; I am confident however, and this indeed is the only conſolation I have left, that if my conſcience could teſtify as ſtrongly to you as it does to me, in this behalf, I am confident I ſay, that I muſt have your verdict in my favour,—my fate is now in your hands; I ſtand before you in the commencement of my career of life; it is in your power to drop a cloud over all my future proſpects; and to expel me from ſociety as a being unworthy to live and repent. All that can befal myſelf, I could bear I hope with reſignation, but Gentlemen, I have one aged parent at home, whoſe whole happineſs on this ſide the grave is rapt up in me her only child; a few days ago a letter from her reached her Brother in which in language that cuts me to the ſoul, ſhe ſays, "my poor dear Siſter's illneſs has made "a great break in my correſpondence with you and my other friends, particularly "with my dear Walter to whom I have not been able to write for this ſome "months, I hope my dear Brother you are affectionate and kind to him: if not "on his own account yet on mine, for as I before ſaid my happineſs entirely de-"pends on his being ſo, were I but aſſured of his happineſs, I would willingly re-"ſign my ſpirit unto the hand of God—I have no wiſh to live but for him, the "miſeries of this life are ſo many and ſo various, that it has given me a diſguſt to "the world, and look forward with the pleaſing proſpect of another and better "one."

My own misfortunes are loſt in the proſpect of the diſappointment, her fondeſt hopes many ſuffer; I care but little what becomes of me, when I conſider that the reſult of this day's trial may bring her grey hairs with ſorrow to the grave. I have done.

The addreſs having been read and the Priſoner calling no witneſs, the honorable the Recorder proceeded to ſum up the evidence to the Jury. We lament our inability to convey a more adequate idea of what fell from the Court than is contained in the following very imperfect note of the Recorder's luminous and impreſſive addreſs.

The honorable the Recorder prefaced his recapitulation of the evidence to the jury, by obſerving that a criminal judge had at all times a painful and invidious duty to perform, that he had never felt it more painfully than on the preſent occaſion. But whatever feelings of commiſeration for the unfortunate young man at the bar might ariſe in the hearts of his judges, the intereſts of ſociety intruſted to their guardianſhip and protection, were of too important and ſacred a nature to be ſacrificed to any feelings however amiable. Both he and the jury had ſworn to diſcharge their duty

to their country, and they ought to keep in mind the evil consequences which might ensue, from the example of such a crime (if indeed the jury should believe the prisoner to have committed it) being suffered to pass with impunity, such an impunity would put to hazard the decorum, harmony and security of society, and would tend to convert the assemblies of officers and gentlemen into desperate meeting of Bravoes and Assassins. But notwithstanding this, if any doubt existed either as to the law of the facts of the case the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of it and the jury would take care to enforce his claim. The learned Recorder here read the words of the statue on which the prisoner was indicted, and then observed that two things were necessary and must be proved to the satisfaction of the jury to constitute the offence under this act of Parliament, namely, the fact of shooting at the person mentioned in the indictment; and second there must be wilful and malicious shooting. He then proceeded to read the whole evidence, and in the course of the recapitulation adverted to a trifling contradiction in the testimony of the two gentlemen who has been examined respecting the prisoners being called to order by the president lieutenant Sealy which Mr. Boyers had sworn to, but which Mr. Sealy did not recollect — it was possibly the vice president who had called the prisoner to order, and the fair and candid manner in which both the gentlemen had given their evidence precluded any other inference from so slight a difference of testimony except that it must have arisen from mistake in one or other of them, fairly and attributable to the confusion of the scene. He likewise commented at some length on that part of the evidence respecting the relative situations of the prisoner, Mr. Eckford, and captain Martin, from which he inferred that it was impossible that Eckford could have been the person aimed at—he also observed that the expressions of the prisoner as to his intention of shooting himself might be regarded by the jury as marking the incoherent and distracted state of his mind at the time, and that it was not absolutely necessary for them to consider this declaration with a view of ascertaining whether it was to be believed or not. The learned judge having recapitulated the evidence proceeded to state the law as applicable to this case There were three points, or perhaps four necessary to be considered. In the first place, it was for the jury to say whether there was any aiming at captain Martin; the law did not require a deliberate aim to be taken, it mattered not whether the pistol was levelled for a short or a long time: a momentary levelling

was ſufficient; it was enough if the direction of the weapon was not accidental; now as to the fact of aiming at captain Martin the evidence was direct and circumſtantial

Captain Boyers ſpeaks poſitively to the piſtols being levelled in the direction of captain M. and this teſtimony is confirmed by the wound which captain M. received; by the ſhot which were lodged in the wall behind him; and by the circumſtances attending Mr. Eckford's wound, unleſs therefore the priſoner could ſhew that ſomething diverted the courſe of the piſtol ſo as to make it by chance take the direction it did, it appeared to him that the concluſion was inevitable as to the fact of the priſoner's aiming at captain Martin.

In the ſecond place the ſhooting at the party muſt be a malicious ſhooting. It was not neceſſary that any particular malevolence againſt captain M ſhould appear; if the priſoner had been inſtigated by malice againſt the whole party or any one of them and had killed Martin, it would have amounted to murder in caſe of death. It would alſo be ſufficient if it appeared that the priſoner was actuated by that general malice which the law ſuppoſes to exiſt wherever there are any indications of a deſperate diſregard of human life, or of a general careleſſneſs and negligence in doing any act from which the death of a fellow creature might probably ariſe. Indications of this ſort, if the jury thought that ſuch appeared in the preſent caſe it was his duty to tell them were not excuſed by the intoxication of the priſoner ſuppoſing that fact to be eſtabliſhed; the law regards drunkenneſs as no excuſe, if a man be deprived of his reaſon by the act of God he is not held reſponſible to human laws for his conduct during his inſanity; but if by any act of his own he deprives himſelf of the uſe of his reaſon he muſt anſwer for the conſequences; a contrary doctrine would be attended with the moſt pernicious effects to ſociety, for a man in that caſe might deliberately plan a ſcheme of villainy, and wanting boldneſs to carry it into effect when ſober might ſave himſelf from the penal conſequences of his guilt by executing it in a ſtate of artificial courage produced by intoxication.

The next queſtion for the jury to conſider was whether there was any ſudden paſſion in the caſe, which in the event of death having enſued would have reduced the homicide to manſlaughter —the law ſays that if a ſufficient time elapſes between the provocation and the killing it is murder—it is impoſſible for any law to ſay what preciſe time ſhall elapſe but if there appears to have been any brooding over revenge, any ſuch reaſonable ſpace for paſſion

to ſubſide as is obſerved in general to allay its fury in men of ordinary ſenſe and humanity, the law admits not of the provocation as any apology for the crime—this rule is founded on the wiſeſt principle; for that which chiefly diſtinguiſhes a good man from a bad one is the different duration of the influence of paſſion over the minds of both; the one is placable but the other perſeveres in the indulgence of his rage, the one liſtens ſpeedily to the dictates of reaſon and moderation, the other continues deaf to all that they can urge—the diſpoſition to brood over real or ſuppoſed injuries till reſentment degenerates into revenge, the implacable and vindictive ſpirit which forbids anger to ſubſide in the period which uſually calms its rage from themſelves that malice which makes a killing to be murder and ſhooting at to be a capital felony under this act of Parliament.—It had in the addreſs on the part of the priſoner been urged that his intoxication did away the inference of deliberation from the lapſe of time and therefore that the caſe was to be conſidered as if no time had been elapſed between the provocation and the act.

The learned judge however ſaid he was bound to repeat to the jury, painful as to the taſk was that the intoxication of the priſoner formed no excuſe for any part of his conduct in the eye of the law—ſo great was the danger of allowing ſuch a defence that it was neceſſary to exclude that circumſtances from our conſideration altogether. If drunkenneſs could reduce a killing from murder to manſlaughter the aſſaſſin would eaſily purchaſe the gratification of his ſatiety at the expence of a puniſhment ſo ſlight, that is ſuch attrocious caſes ſcarcely to differ from that of the impunity.

The jury after retireing for about an hour and a half returned with a verdict of Guilty, but ſtrongly recommended the priſoner to mercy.

A motion was then made in arreſt of judgment on the ground that the ſtatute of 9. G. 1. c. 22. did not extend to the Eaſt Indies.

The Honorable the Recorder having intimated to the Priſoner's counſel, that he would delay giving judgment till he had an opportunity of taking the opinion of the Judges on the other ſide of India, if the counſel thought fit to expreſs a wiſh that ſuch a ſtep ſhould be taken, judgment was poſtponed accordingly, the counſel for the Priſoner expreſſing himſelf deſirous of availing himſelf of the indulgence of the Honorable the Recorder.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, April 14, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits Mr. J. Dunn, cadet of infantry, to resign the service of the honorable company.

April 17, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that the following Promotions shall take place.

18*th Regt. N. I.*—Captain Lieutenant J. D. Crompton, to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant W. F. Blackmore, to be Captain Lieutenant, in succession to Heming, deceased, date of commission the 26th of December 1806.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Surgeon M'Cabe, to afford medical aid to the Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Tinnevelly, from the 1st instant.

Fort St. George, April 24, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. William D. Graves, to afford medical aid to the Zillah of Chingleput.

April 28, 1807.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief having reported the undermentioned gentlemen cadets to be qualified for promotion, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that they be promoted to the rank of ensigns, accordingly.

Messrs. David Agnew, Peter Farquharson, John Roebuck Gibson, Duncan Ogilvie, Charles Dennis Dunn, James Jameson, Augustus Chambers, Edward Cadogan, Joseph Denman Bateman, Benjamin Hooper, James Buchan, Laten Lambert, Walter Robertson, Edward Young Hancock, William O'Reilly, John Birkett, James Friswell, George Skene Boyn, George Norton, John Crichton, Nathaniel Alves, Henry Smith, James Stewart, Hugh Kydd, Thomas Hancorne, Richard Saunders, Henry Courthorpe Woodward, John James Webbe, Thomas John Wilkins, Frederick Crowe, Henry Wahab, John Power,—Date of rank as ensigns 17th July 1805.

Messrs. Henry Holmes, James Forbes Cushney, George Jones, Robert Henderson, W. Bannatyne M'Donald, James Barnes, Thomas Carmichael, Edward Skeate White, Iohn Willows, Alexander Cowan, Campbell Kippen, Robert M'Glashan, Robert Meggison, Anthony Hammond, Henry Augustus Howell, Thomas Woolcock, Thomas Higgins, James Michael, Henry Parker, Oswald Kinnin, Arthur Denny, James Perry, William Fenwick, George Iohn Horn, George Lewis, Iohn Newall, James Webster, Alexander Aitkin, Peter Connor, Henry Gould Starkie Croasdaile, Iohn Cameron, Thomas Jackson, Iohn Elias Stacey, Iohn Fyfe, Patrick Heron Newall, James Thomas Hodge, Edward Holmes, Benjamin Pratt, James Rodger, Geo. Field, (Junior), Edward Reilly, Wm. Borthwick, Hugh Reid, Thomas Watmore Scoones, James Matthews, Brabason Christian, George Grant, William Hirring, Clement Fitzwater Smith, Patrick Brown, William Hilton, Iohn Le Page, Gilbert Scott, Archibald Inglis, Robert Young, Hugh Douglas, Nathaniel Moor, Welbore Joseph Newland,—Date of commission as ensigns 27th June 1806.

Captain A. Frith of the 13th regiment of N. I. and captain I. Lushington, of the 4th regt. of N. C. having reported their return to India with the permission of the hon. Court of Directors, the Governor in Council directs that those officers be re-admitted with their rank on the Establishment.

His Lordſhip in Council directs that ſub-aſſiſtant ſurgeon M'Gowan, ſhall do duty under the garriſon Surgeon of Bangalore.

May 1ſt, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the following appointments ſhall take place.

Mr. Surgeon Jones, to be Zillah ſurgeon at Manargoody and Combiconum, vice Trotter, deceaſed.

Mr. Surgeon Smith, to be Zillah ſurgeon at Salem, vice Mudie, deceaſed.

His Lordſhip in Council directs, that Mr. R. Gray, be admitted a cadet of Infantry on the eſtabliſhment agreeably to his appointment by the Honorable Court of Directors.

May 5th, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits the following officers to proceed to ſea, on ſick certificate.

Lieutenant-colonel Baillie, of the 2d battalion 18th native infantry.

Captain S. Macdowall, of the 18th regiment native infantry,—captain I. M. Price, of the invalids.

His Lordſhip in Council permits captain-lieutenant Shairp, of the 1ſt battalion of artillery, to proceed to Bengal, on leave of abſence for four months.

The Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint lieutenant John Scott, ſenior, to be adjutant of the 1ſt battalion 22d regiment of native infantry, vice Scouler, removed.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, April 21, 1807.

The Commander in Chief confirms the appointment of Aſſiſtant Surgeon Pinder, (by Lieutenant Colonel Strange,) to the medical charge of the Detachment of the 1ſt Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, doing duty at Ryacottah, from the 10th March 1807.

The orders of the Officer commanding Vellore, of the 6th inſtant, for Mr. Garriſon Surgeon Prichard, to afford medical aid to the detachment of His Majeſty's 30th Regiment, at that ſtation, in abſence of the Regimental Medical Officer, is confirmed by the Commander in Chief.

Captain Lieutenant Shairp, of Artillery, to join the Battalion to which he is attached.

Lieutenant R. Jenkins, is removed to the 1ſt Battalion of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieut. Fernyhough, to the 2d Bat. of that Regiment.

April 27, 1807.

Officers are removed as follows.

5th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant French, from the 2d to the 1ſt Battalion.

7th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant G. Spinks, from the 2d to the 1ſt Battalion.

13th Regt. N. I.—Captain C. Hodgſon, from the 2d to the 1ſt Battalion.

Captain Sydenham Smith—Lieutenants John Duncombe, and Joſeph Stewart, from the 1ſt to the 2d Battalion.

May 1, 1807.

Officers are removed as follows.

8th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant Swain, from the 2d to 1ſt battalion.

22d Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant Charles Cracroft, from the 1ſt to 2d battalion.

The following appointments of Medical officers are ordered:

Assistant Surgeon Longdill, to the 1st regiment native cavalry, vice Currie, who has been attached to the residency at Hyderabad.

Assistant Surgeon J. Milne, from the presidency general hospital, to the 10th native regiment, and to the 2d battalion, vice Longdill.

Surgeon Foljambe, from the 17th, to the 15th Native regiment, and to the 1st battalion, which he will join.

Assistant Surgeon Reviere, from the 15th, to the 17th native regiment, and to the 1st battalion, which he will join.

Assistant Surgeon Richardson, from Pondamalee, will do duty under surgeon Campbell, at Cuddalore.

Head Quarters—Choultry Plain: May 6, 1807.

Officers who are promoted upon the establishment in the government general orders of 28th ultimo, are posted to corps as follows.

MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Ensigns—Benj. Hooper, James Stewart, Hugh Kydd, Thomas Hancorne, H. C. Woodward, William Fenwick, P. H. Newall, Patrick Brown,

NATIVE INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

BAT.

2d REGIMENT.
ensigns
Duncan Ogilvie, 2
Geo. Field, Junior. 2

3d REGIMENT.
ensigns
David Agnew, 2
John Fyfe, 2

4th REGIMENT.
ensigns
Iohn James Webbe, 2
Anthony Hammond, 1
Edward Holmes, 2
John Lee Page, 1

5th REGIMENT.
ensigns
Peter Farquharson, 2
E. S. White. 1
H. A. Howell, 2
G. J. Horn, 1
Benjamin Pratt, 1

6th REGIMENT.
ensigns
Laten Lambert, 2
T. J. Wilkins, 1
George Lewis, 2
Gilbert Scott. 1

7th REGIMENT.
ensigns
John Birkett, 1
Edward Reilly, 1

8th REGIMENT.
ensigns
Richard Saunders, 2
Arthur Denny, 1
C. F. Smith, 1

9th REGIMENT.
ensigns
James Rodger, 2
Nathaniel Moor, 1

10th REGIMENT.
ensigns
James Friswell, 2
H. G. S. Croasdaile, 1

11th REGIMENT.
ensigns
George Norton, 2
Thomas Woolcock, 1
W. Borthwick, 2

12th REGIMENT.
ensigns
A. Chambers, 2
John Cameron, 1
Hugh Reid, 1

13th REGIMENT.
ensigns
Nathaniel Alves, 1
Henry Parker, 1
Brabason Christian, 1

14th REGIMENT.
ensigns
James Buchan, 2
Thomas Carmichael, 2
Robert Meggison, 1
J. Thomas Hodge, 2
William Hilton, 2

15th REGIMENT.
ensigns
J. R. Gibson, 2
J. D. Bateman, 1
Oswald Kinnin, 2
William Herring, 1

16th REGIMENT.
ensigns
Henry Holmes, 1
George Jones, 2
James Barnes, 2
Robert M'Glashan, 1
James Perry, 1
W. J. Newland, 2

17th REGIMENT.
ensigns
Edward Cadogan, 1
John Crichton, 2
A. Cowan, 1
T. Higgins, 2
T. Jackson, 2
T. W. Scoones, 1
Hugh Douglas, 1

18th REGIMENT.
ensign
A. Aitken, 1

19th REGIMENT.

enſigns

	BAT.
G. S. Boyn,	1
Henry Wahab,	1
R. Henderſon,	2
Campbell Kippen,	1
J. Michael,	2
John Elias Stacey,	1
J. Matthews,	2

20th REGIMENT.

	BAT.
John Newall,	2
A. Inglis,	1

21ſt REGIMENT.

enſigns

	BAT.
Walter Robertſon,	2
James Webſter,	1

22d REGIMENT.

enſigns

	BAT.
C. D. Dunn,	2
J. Jameſon,	1
E. Y. Hancock,	2
Frederick Crowe,	2
Peter Connor,	1

24th REGIMENT.

enſigns

	BAT.
Henry Smith,	2
W. B. M'Donald,	2
George Grant,	2

25th REGIMENT.

enſigns

	BAT.
W. O'Reilly,	1
John Power,	2
J. F. Cuſhney,	2
John Willows,	2
Robert Young,	2

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, *Fort St. George, April* 15, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the Commanders of all Merchant ſhips and veſſels upon approaching the Roads of Madras, may hoiſt a diſtinguiſhing ſignal.—The Maſter Attendant has been directed to furniſh each Commander, upon his application at the Maſter Attendant's Office, with a particular ſignal.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NEW NATIVE POOR FUND.

[Continued from our laſt, Page 490.]

MADRAS.

	P.
Major General Campbell,	50
Terrick Hamilton, Eſq.	80
E. C. Greenway, Eſq.	30
Henry Hall, Eſq.	20
K. Dalrymple, Eſq.	20
T. Evans, Eſq.	20
W. Grant, Eſq.	20
John Goldie, Eſq.	20
R. A. Maitland, Eſq.	20
Meſſrs. Hunter and Hay,	150
G. Moore, Eſq.	20
T. B. Hurdis, Eſq.	50
Colonel G. Taſwell,	30
Colonel J. Dighton,	20
James Strange, Eſq.	100
Lieutenant Charles Rundall,	10
Lieutenant Peter Whannell,	10
Captain Franck,	20
Mr. I. S. Sherman,	20
Colonel J. H. Symons,	50
A. H. Kelſo, Eſq.	100
T. H. Davies, Eſq.	25
T. Newnham, Eſq.	100
Cecil Smith, Eſq. W. M. for the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity, No. 1.	250
Lieutenant John Smith,	20
Andrew Scott, Eſq.	50
James Patterſon, Eſq.	20
Colonel Robert Bell,	20
Colonel H. Naſh,	15
S. D. Totton, Eſq.	25
Paupiah Braminy,	50
Ramaſawmy Moodeliar,	15

PROVINCE OF CANARA.

	P.
F. Reeves, Eſq.	300
J. Strachey, Eſq.	300
A. Read, Eſq.	250
Iohn Johnſon, Eſq.	50

William Read, Eſq.	Pags. 20
Captain Genny,	15
Lieutenant Blackiſton,	10
A. Napier, Eſq.	10
P. Skelton, Eſq.	45
T. M. Keate, Eſq.	300
A. Wilſon, Eſq.	100
J. M'Kerrell, Eſq.	25
W. Brown, Eſq.	15
Andrew Macpherſon, Eſq.	50
G. Gowan, Eſq.	100
J. Douglas, Eſq.	15

BENGAL.

	Rs.
William Jackſon, Eſq.	300
William Hickey, Eſq.	100
Okoor Dutt,	200
William Bean, Eſq.	50
Captain Thomas Penſon,	200
Captain George Downie,	200
Richard Blechynden, Eſq.	100
Patrick Stewart, Eſq.	100
Charles Weſton, Eſq.	500
Mr. Lindeman,	100
Thomas Hayes, Eſq.	200
Iohn Hayes, Eſq.	100
The aſſiſtants to the ſecretary to the Marine Board,	100
Trail, Palmer, and Co. on account of A. G. S.	400
Mr. Samuel Greenway,	100
John Wilton, Eſq.	300
Baboo Juggernauth Sing,	100
Dewan Ramjoy Mookerjee,	100
C. de La Treyts, Eſq.	200
Colonel Marſden,	100
Captain Joſeph Taylor,	200
J. H Ernſt, Eſq.	200
Mr. Charles Sheriff,	100
R. Rocke, Eſq.	200
Unknown,	125
Charles Child, Eſq.	100
Iohn Rawlins, Eſq.	200
F. Pierard, Eſq.	300

BOMBAY.

	Rs.
Jonathan Duncan,	3000
Sir James Mackintoſh,	400
Lewis Corkran,	400
Mrs. Lechmere,	200
W. T. Money,	300
Bruce, Fawcett and Co.	1,000
Sorabjee Muncherjee,	1,500
Charles Forbes,	1,000
Alexander Adamſon,	1,000
Ardaſier Dady,	1,000
Hormasjee Bomanjee,	1,000
Nemchund Amichund,	300
S. M. Triepland,	150
Michie Forbes,	200
L. Phillipps,	100
Paul Shewcraft,	200
William Kennedy,	200
Joſeph Cumberledge,	200
S. Humphreys,	100
D. Inglis,	300
R. Kitſon,	150
G. C. Oſborne,	100
O. Woodhouſe,	100
Dhackjee Dadajee,	200
George Keir,	100
Robert Steuart,	100
William Sandwith,	100
Jonathan Thorpe,	100
Helenus Scott,	150
Simon Halliday,	500
Thomas Malcolm,	100
Major General Jones,	300
Lieut. Col. William Atkins,	100
Lieut. A. Hay, mil. audt. gen.	100
Lieut. Col. Archibald Spens,	100
Lieut. Col. Robt. Gordon,	100
J. Hallett,	100
William Newnham,	100
Iohn Elphinſton.	200
Peter P. Travers,	100
Briſcoe & Beaufort,	400
Walter Borlaſe,	100
Iohn Leckie,	100
George Dick,	150
Iohn Fell,	100
William Broughton,	150
Luke Aſhburner,	100
William Young,	300
Peſtonjee Bomanjee,	200
Monier Williams,	100
Thomas Hardie,	100
James D. Richardſon,	100

Iohn Smee, - -	Rs. 100	Richard F. Goodwin, -	Rs. 100
Iohn Pruen, - - .	30	Nasserwanjee Monackjee, -	500
Charles Watkins, - -	100	Nicholas Wade, - - .	60
Francis Warden, . - -	150		

(To be Continued.)

CHINSURAH PRIZE MONEY.

G. O. BY THE HON. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, April 2, 1807.

The Committee ordered to assemble at Fort William by General Orders of the 16th February 1804, for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the claims of the European Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, and of the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys, &c. entitled to share in the Prize Money arising from the capture of Chinsurah in 1781 having reported, that the claims of all Europeans to share in that Prize Money have been adjusted, with the exception of the claims of six Serjeants, which have not yet been preferred, and the time fixed by the Orders of Government above adverted to for receiving claims on account of Natives to share in the Chinsurah Prize Money having expired, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the proceedings of the Committee ordered to assemble at Fort William be immediately closed, and that in conformity to the Orders of Government above adverted to, the share of Natives remaining unclaimed, be forfeited.

The Committees ordered to assemble with the Army in the Field, and at the several Stations of the Army, in consequence of the Orders of Government of the 16th February 1804, are hereby dissolved; and the Committee at Fort William is directed to submit, with as little delay as possible, a copy of its proceedings, for the consideration and orders of the Governor General in Council, accompanied with an Abstract Statement shewing the total amount of the Prize Property captured at Chinsurah, the amount which has been disbursed in discharging the claims admitted by Government, and the balance remaining in the General Treasury.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SPORTSMAN.

Moradabad, April 15, 1807.

" The northern division of this district is at present so much infected by tygers, that we daily hear of men, women, children, and cattle, falling a prey to that ferocious inhabitant of the jungle.

" Mr. Lloyd, the collector of this district, has lately made an excursion in that direction, on his annual circuit. This gentleman, distinguished for his humanity and domestic good qualities, is also famed in the field, for his address and dexterity, as a sportsman. At the entreaties of the suffering villagers he has encountered and killed, single-handed, twenty-eight full grown tygers, within the short space of one month. Ten of that number he killed in three days, one of which measured 10 feet 4 inches in length, and otherwise in proportion.

" It has been asserted, and generally supposed that a tyger never

gives chace to a man, unleſs he be attacked. A very daring inſtance to the contrary of this aſſertion lately occurred to Mr. Lloyd, who while taking an evening drive in his buggy, diſcovered a tyger of immenſe ſize, prowling on the ſkirts of the jungle, about two miles from his camp: being unarmed, he immediately turned his horſe homeward, and upon looking back, diſcovered the monſter making towards him with all the ſpeed. Mr. Lloyd continued to retreat, as quickly as his horſe could gallop, the tyger perſevering in the purſuit, and was rather gaining ground, when alarmed at the report of a muſket fired in the camp, he gave up the chace and took into an adjoining thicket. Mr. Lloyd went next morning in queſt of his foe, and found him not far diſtant from his hiding place of the former night. The tyger immediately made towards the elephant; allowing him to advance till within thirty yards, when Mr. Lloyd, levelled his piece and brought him down with the firſt ſhot. This tyger meaſured 9 feet 11 inches in length."

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Bombay, May 9, 1807

On Monday laſt the American brig Dominic and her cargo were condemned as lawful prize to his majeſty's ſhip Sceptre, captain Bingham. The grounds of condemnation were that ſhe was when taken ſailing on a voyage from the Iſle of France, to Bourbon with a cargo on board ſhipped at port Napoleon, and the whole of which with the exception of a few articles marked A. B. was the property of Frenchmen.

The articles marked A. B. were the property of the owners of the veſſel, a Mr. Boſquet reſident at Philadelphia and a Mr. Dutilh ſtated to be a domiciled ſubject of the United States and an inhabitant of Philadelphia. This latter gentleman had ſailed from that place on board the Dominic as Supercargo, and the whole management of the veſſel in reſpect to her employment in trade was entruſted to him, as appeared in the depoſitions and in the ſailing inſtructions delivered to the captain and ſigned by the other part owner Mr. Boſquet. Mr. Dutilh left the ſhip at Mauritius; but it appeared that he afterwards went to Bourbon, at which place he appears both as the ſhipper of goods from that place and the conſignee of goods from Mauritius. The veſſel when captured had on board an invoice and a bill of lading which the maſter acknowledged in his depoſition to be falſe, inaſmuch as they purported that the whole of the cargo was the property of the ſhip

owners by stating, that all the articles were marked A. B. and that the goods were not to pay freight, being owner's property. But these papers were not only false in respect of the property but they were false in regard to the destination of the vessel.

The bill of lading stated the voyage to be from Mauritius to the Cape of Good Hope and Philadelphia; the invoice stated the same voyage, but at the same time mentioned that the goods were consigned to Mr. Dutilh at Bourbon. But it appeared by some letters found on board the Dominic and by another letter, which appears in our Journal, and which was invoked from the papers found on board another detained vessel, that the actual voyage in contemplation was not as appeared on the face of the papers, to Bourbon, the Cape, and America, but to Bourbon and back again to Mauritius.

We are happy to bear testimony to the honorable conduct of the American consul at Mauritius in respect to this fraudulent attempt of the Dominic to cover enemies property by false papers and to protect herself by holding out a false destination. On the Dominic's arrival at the Isle of France, from Bourbon, with papers bearing to be for Philadelphia, he said he would have nothing to say to the ship or his papers; that he would consider her no longer as American, and would procure the crew if they desired it an opportunity of returning to America. We do this the more willingly because we are led to believe that these gentlemen who fill the situation of consuls at our enemies ports are in general but too ready to aid their countrymen in their plans for neutralizing the property of our enemies.

We are happy to find that he was unwilling to sanction a fraud which while it seeks to defeat the rights of the belligerent, tends to injure the trade of the neutral by exposing his ship to the evils of a rigorous and vexatious search, by the cruisers of the contending powers. For if all confidence in the fidelity of ship's papers is done away, the inevitable consequence will be that every officer who commands a ship of war, in order to avoid being the dupe of the neutral's fraud, will be obliged to investigate the truth of the papers by subjecting the cargo of the ship to a minute and rigorous search.

We shall always feel a proud gratification in recording the successful issue of any undertaking planned and accomplished by our naval commanders in these seas. We feel therefore a proportionable degree of regret in observing that the system of constant cruizing about the island of Mauritius and Bourbon, though car-

ried in as complete effect as could be accomplished by the skill, resolution and perseverance of the gallant officers employed, should be suffered to have scarcely any other effect than that of producing a stagnation of trade, and a very considerable distress for provisions at the island of Mauritius. The miserable little prizes which our cruizers casually pick up on that station scarcely deserve to be mentioned against the consequences of the plan.

They afford but a scanty pecuniary reward for the toilsome service of our seamen, while the cautious and evasive conduct of the enemies ships of war furnish but little chance of any recompence from glory.

Experience has proved (as will appear in the subsequent extract from a letter dated the isle of France) that the co-operation of the navy by way of previous blockade alone, would most essentially promote the success of any expedition against the French islands. Such effects of blockade as those alluded to in the letter in question involving the peaceable inhabitants in distress can furnish no matter of triumph in the eyes of the politician, except as they are calculated to further the success of any military measures which might be adopted for the reduction of the place.

Extract of a letter dated 8th November 1806, Isle of France, and addressed to a Correspondent at Mosambique.

"We think proper to inform you that Mr. V. who commands the M——d'A—— left this port on the 17th October last at six in the evening. This gentleman and the Supercargo did not think it necessary to prolong their stay at this place, as intelligence had been received that all apprehensions of a rupture between England and Portugal had been removed. Mr. V. in quitting this port has incurred the general hatred of our settlement. He has ill repaid the personal attentions and kindness which he received and the care which was shewn for his concerns. Both he and Mr. D'S. were entertained at our home and treated by us as friends and brothers, without a single interested motive to influence us.

At the same time that he left the port, there sailed also an American vessel for America; and another American bound to Bourbon for the purpose of bringing hither provisions which at this time are very scarce with us, together with a French vessel also bound for Bourbon. Would you believe, Sir, that this Mr V. kept lights on board all night and instead of taking the course which had been pointed out to him, fell in with the enemy cruising off our port, whom he

visited and to whom he gave intelligence of the sailing of the above mentioned vessels, and that two of them namely one French and one American were going to Bourbon, from which place they had before brought a cargo of Wheat to this island.

It is evident that nothing more was necessary for the English commander to do than to give chase during the night; and we had of course the mortification three days afterwards to see these two vessels before our port, in possession of the enemy; who had captured them about 6 leagues from Bourbon. According to the report of the prisoners who have been landed, Mr V. did not fail to inform the English commander of all that was passing here. The conduct of this ungrateful man has been the occasion of a loss of nearly 90 thousand piastees to our unfortunate place, exclusively of the value of the two vessels. We could not have imagined that Mr. V. would have been guilty of such behaviour.

The Capt. General is extremely enraged at him and told me that he should not fail to write to Europe respecting him. The continual cruisig which is kept up round our two settlements has occasioned us the greatest injury; business is at stand and our distress is general. For a long time this place has had no vessel from the coast of Africa."

MADRAS, May 8—30, 1807.

We congratulate our Readers on the following important and pleasing Intelligence from Bussora, received at Bombay on the 17th of May, by the ship Diamond.

No English Newspapers were received by this opportunity, but we are happy to find that the report OF THE DEFEAT OF BONAPARTE IN POLAND IS CORROBORATED by accounts from another quarter, (Triesté); in which it is stated that the loss of the *French* in *killed alone* amounted to *six thousand.*

The British Embassador had left the harbour of Constantinople, and Admiral Louis had passed the Dardanelles with 10 ships —On the 19th February, he attacked the Fleet of the Capitaine Pacha, consisting of 16 *Ships*, and *took five of them*; driving one on shore, and forcing the rest to seek safety in flight.

H. M. SHIP CULLODEN.

On the 6th Instant, arrived his Majesty's ship *Culloden*, bearing the flag of his Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. His Excellency landed early on the ensuing morning, under the Salute due to his rank.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, 8th May 1807.

Agreeably to the principle obſerved upon a ſimilar occaſion in Bengal, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleaſed to reſolve that the Officers, promoted by the G. O. of the 28th ultimo, ſhall be entitled to draw ſubſiſtence only from their reſpective dates of rank; and his Lordſhip in Council has further reſolved that thoſe Officers, who are reduced by the ſame orders to inferior ranks, ſhall not be called upon to refund any part of the allowances which they had before drawn.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that the Paymaſters at the ſeveral Stations ſhall receive and ſell on the Public account, ſuch Caſt Horſes as may be ſent to them for that purpoſe under the orders of the Commander in Chief.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the following Promotions ſhall take place.

Madras European Regiment.

Enſigns	*to be Lieutenants from*
B. Hooper	July 17, 1805
J. Stewart	July 17, 1805
Hugh Kydd	July 17, 1805
Thomas Hancome	Oct. 29, 1805
H. C. Woodward	Jan. 27, 1806

Native Infantry Regiments.

Enſigns	*to be Lieutenants from*
2d Regiment.	
D. Ogilvie	July 17, 1805
3d Regiment.	
David Agnew	July 17, 1805
4th Regiment.	
J. James Webb,	Sept. 15, 1805
5th Regiment.	
P. Farquharſon,	July 17, 1805
E. S. White,	Sept. 16, 1806
6th Regiment.	
Laten Lambert	July 17, 1805
Thomas J. Wilkins	Dec. 18, 1805
7th Regiment.	
John Birkett -	Auguſt 31, 1805
8th Regiment.	
Richard Saunders	Nov. 9, 1805
A. Denny -	July 11, 1806
10th Regiment.	
James Friſwell -	Nov. 24, 1805
11th Regiment.	
G. Norton -	Nov. 8, 1805
12th Regiment.	
A. Chambers -	January 3, 1806
13th Regiment.	
N. Alves -	July 25, 1805
Henry Parker -	Feb. 25, 1807
14th Regiment.	
Enſigns	*to be Lieutenants from*
J. Buchan -	Sept. 20, 1805
Thos. Carmichael	April 23, 1806
Robert Meggiſon	May 23, 1806
15th Regiment.	
J. R. Gibſon -	July 17, 1805
J. D. Bateman	July 17, 1805
16th Regiment.	
Henry Holmes	July 11, 1806
G. Jones -	Sept. 20, 1806
James Barnet -	Oct. 14, 1806
17th Regiment.	
E. Cadogan -	Sep. 24, 1805
J. Crichton -	April 24, 1806
Alexander Cowan	July 2, 1806
Thomas Higgins	Oct. 30, 1806
19th Regiment.	
G. S. Bayn -	Dec. 17, 1805
Henry Wahab	June 12, 1806
Robert Henderſon,	June 12, 1806
Camp. Keppen,	Aug. 2, 1806
James Michael,	March 11, 1807
21ſt Regiment.	
W. Robertſon,	July 17, 1805
22d Regiment.	
C. D. Dunn,	July 17, 1805
J. Jameſon,	Feb. 16, 1806
24th Regiment.	
Henry Smith,	Aug. 21, 1805
W. B. M'Donald,	July 11, 1806
25th Regiment.	
W. O'Reilley,	June 4, 1806
John Power,	July 11, 1806
J. F. Cuſhney,	July 11, 1806

The following Gentlemen Cadets are promoted to the rank of Enſigns, viz.

	Date of Rank as Enſigns.		*Date of Rank as Enſigns.*
Meſſrs. A. Maule, John Scott,	July 17, 1806	Meſſrs. C. B. Robinſon, T. Walker, Wm. Williamſon, *Senior*, Robert Murcott,	June 27, 1806

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon Wyſe, to be Surgeon, vice Trotter deceaſed.

His Lordſhip in Council directs that the following appointments ſhall take place.

Lieutenant H. T. Rudyeard, to be Adjutant and Quarter Maſter of the Horſe Artillery, vice Poignand promoted.

Lieutenant H. Jackſon Cloſe, of his Majeſty's 25th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be Major of Brigade to the Officer Commanding at Bangalore.

Major Veſey having in conſequence of his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, been removed from the appointment of Barrack Maſter in Malabar and Canara, and having now returned to the Rank of major, under the arrangement publiſhed in General Order on the 28th ult. his Lordſhip in Council has reſolved that major Veſey ſhall reſume the appointment of barrackmaſter in Malabar and Canara.

His Lordſhip in Council has alſo reſolved on the ſame principle, that lieutenant Coombs, formerly adjutant of the 2d battalion of the 23d regiment of native infantry, ſhall be appointed adjutant of the 2d battalion of the 25th Regiment of Native infantry.

His Lordſhip in Council permits captain Cuſtance of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health.

May 13, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Lee, of the 21ſt Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, and enſign Lewis, of the 6th regiment of native infantry, to proceed to Ceylon, for two months on private buſineſs.

His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to appoint lieutenant E. Goodbehere, of the 18th regiment of native infantry, to be adjutant to the 2d battalion of that regiment, vice Blackmore, promoted.

May 15, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs, that the following promotions ſhall take place.

20th Regt. Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant R. H. Yates, to be captain of a company, vice Longan, deceaſed; lieutenant L. Scott Smyth, to be captain lieutenant, vice Yates, promoted; and enſign J. Newall, to be lieutenant, vice Smyth,—date of rank the 11th of May 1807.

His Lordſhip in Council has been pleaſed to appoint Mr. aſſiſtant ſurgeon Balmain to be regiſter of medical-reports at this Preſidency.

May 19, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits Mr. deputy commiſſary Beſt, to proceed to Europe on furlough, and Mr. R. Anſtruther, cadet, to proceed to ſea, for the benefit of his health.

His Lordſhip in Council permits lieutenant Barnby, of the 8th regiment of native cavaly, to reſign the appointment of adjutant to that corps, in compliance with his requeſt.

His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to appoint Mr. Butler, to be a ſub-aſſiſtant ſurgeon on the Eſtabliſhment from the 11th inſtant.

May 11, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the following appointments ſhall take place.

The Reverend Mr. Marmaduke Thompſon, to be chaplain at the New Town of Cuddalore.

The Reverend Mr. William Thomas, to be Chaplain at Vellore.

May 23, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct, that the Batta and other allowances for May, and the pay of June, of the Troops at the Preſidency and the other Stations of the Army, ſhall be iſſued on the 6th of June.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, *Fort St. George, April* 22, 1807.

Notice is hereby given, that the 10 per cent Bonds of this Government, of the firſt Loan 1805-6, and which become payable in the Months of May, June, July and Auguſt next, will be diſcharged at the General Treaſury as they reſpectively fall due, after which time all Intereſt will ceaſe.

MADRAS CIVIL APPOINTMENTSS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Stuart, } Mr. D. Hill, } Aſſiſtants under the Principal Collector in Malabar.

Mr. H. Vibart, Aſſiſtant to the Collector in the Zillah of Ganjam.

Mr. Thomas Watts—Aſſiſtant under the Principal Collector in Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hugh Lord, Judge and Magiſtrate of the Zillah of Nellore.

Mr. D. Craufurd, do. do. do. of Guntoor.

Mr. John Byng, do. do. do. of Ganjam.

Mr. S. Skinner, do. do. do. of Rajahmundry.

Mr. G. F. Cherry, Aſſiſtant to the Regiſter of the Zillah Court of Tinnevelly.

Mr. William Montgomerie—Aſſiſtant to the Regiſter in the Zillah Court of Vizagapatam.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Algernon Reveley, ſecond aſſiſtant to the ſuperintendent of weſtern ſalt Chokies.

Sir J. H. D'Oyly, Bart. Poſt Maſter General.

Mr. P. Treves, collector of the 24 Pergunnahs.

H. M. FRIGATE TERPSICHORE.

By the arrival of a veſſel from Acheen, we learn the pleaſing information, of his Majeſty's frigate Terpſichore, Captain Pellew, having arrived at Acheen. Much alarm had been excited on account of the Terpſichore; and as no accounts had been received reſpecting her for ſeveral months, all hope of her ſafety had been abandoned.

It appears, that while cruizing in the Straits of Sellair, in company with ſome others of his Majeſty's ſhips, a ſtrange ſail appearing, the ſignal was made for the

Terpſichore to give chace. This order was obeyed with ſuch alacrity, that the long boat with a number of her men, then on ſhore, were unable to join the frigate. She continued the chace, and was carried ſo far to the Weſtward, that from the calms and light winds that prevailed, ſhe in vain endeavoured to regain her ſtation. At length, agreeably to the order in the event of ſeparation, Captain Pellew, ſtood up to the Northward, on the Eaſtern Coaſt of Leuconia, and returned through the China Sea, to the Straits of Sunda, and from thence ſtood for Acheen.

The latter part of this paſſage was rendered ſo tedious by the prevalence of almoſt inceſſant calms and light airs, that they were for ſome conſiderable time in diſpair of being able to gain any Port. The officers and crew ſuffering diſtreſs from the want of water and other privations, were daily falling ſick, and their number being reduced by thoſe left on ſhore in the ſtraits of Sellair, they were for ſome days before they reached Acheen ſo weakened and reduced, that the Terpſichore would have hailed any French frigate as a friend, and ſtrange to tell, ſubmitted without attempting to fire a gun! Some idea may be formed of their diſtreſs, from the fact, that on their arrival in the river of Acheen the whole of the people on board, officers and men included, were unable to hand their ſails.

Our accounts further mention, that the King of Acheen, on learning the diſtreſſed condition of the officers and men on board his Majeſty's ſhip, tendered them every poſſible aſſiſtance, with a promptitude and warmth of hoſpitality, high honorable to his own character and grateful to the feelings of humanity.

The Terpſichore was to remain at Acheen, till her people were recruited, when ſhe would proceed to Madras.

Fort William, Public Department, April 9, 1807.

The following Extract from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 23d of July 1806, is publiſhed for general information.

" We direct on the receipt of this diſpatch, that public notice be iſſued, forbidding under pain of our high diſpleaſure, any public aſſemblage, either of our own Servants or of Private Merchants, Traders, or other Inhabitants whatſoever, without firſt obtaining the ſanction of the Government through the medium of the Sheriff for the time being; and we further direct, that with the application for holding ſuch Meetings, the ſubjects intended to be taken into conſideration be alſo ſubmitted to your previous conſideration, in order that you may have it in your power to judge of the propriety of allowing the queſtions that may be propoſed, to be agitated, and on no conſideration whatever is the Sheriff, or the Officer preſiding at ſuch Meetings, to allow any ſubject to be conſidered that has not been previouſly ſubmitted for your conſideration. We have full confidence however, that our Governments in India will not preclude our Servants or other European Inhabitants from meeting for the purpoſe of expreſſing their ſentiments, whenever proper ſubjects are ſubmitted for their deliberation."

BENGAL DANDIES.

Extract of a Letter from Mongheer.

" In paſſing through the Sunderbunds, and up the river to this place, I was aſtoniſhed at the immenſe number of Boats paſſing and repaſſing with Grain and Merchandize. I cannot have ſeen leſs, I am ſure ſince I left Calcutta, than 5 or 6 thouſand boats which at 10 men per boat gives 50 or 60 thouſand, I therefore cal-

culate that Bengal affords employment to at least, 100,000 Boatmen, exclusive of Behar and Benares, so that the whole may be taken at 150,000 Dandies. It is pleasing to reflect that this extensive trade and great prosperity of the Inhabitants in the Company's Provinces arises from the peace and security, they have enjoyed during the last 50 years under the Company's Government. Contrast this with the miserable state of the Deckkan during the same period and at the same time, as well as every other country in India under the rule of natives, and it places the administration of our Government, in the most flattering point of view. There, anarchy, confusion, rapacity, oppression, and all the evils and misery, which result from them. Here peace, security, wealth, and prosperity, with all the comforts and happiness that attend them."

Captain Raincock, Commanding the H. C. ship Northumberland.

DEAR SIR,

To mark our sense of your polite attention and kindness to us, during the voyage from Bengal, we beg your acceptance of a piece of plate of 50 guineas value—with esteem and every good wish for your welfare, we are, Dear Sir,

Yours, &c. &c. &c.

Samuel Wilson, lieutenant colonel H. C. service,—William Mansell, captain 65th regiment,—Willm. M. Dansey, do. do. do. —James Alexander, Bengal native infantry,—Edward Scott Waring, do. native cavalry —W. G. Brande, lieutenant H. C. Marine.—W. Thomas, assistant surgeon H. C. service.—A. Young, assistant surgeon H. M. 24th Dragoons.

Bombay, March 11, 1807.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to acknowlege the receipt of your favour of this date, and beg to assure you, I feel most sensibly the very handsome manner in which you are pleased to express your sentiments, respecting my conduct during the time I had the pleasure of your company on board the Northumberland—the piece of Plate that you have so liberally presented me with, I gratefully accept, and shall ever appreciate it as a proof of the Friendship with which I have been honored by each Individual; with the warmest wishes for the prosperity of you all, I remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Yours very Sincerely,

GEORGE RAINCOCK.

Bombay, March 12, 1807.

To lieut. col. Wilson, captain Mansell, captain Dansey, Mr. Young, Mr. Thomas, lieutenant Alexander, lieutenant Brande, cornet Waring.

MAJOR GEORGE LLEWELLIN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

On Saturday laſt, Major GEORGE LLEWELLIN, gave a very ſplendid entertainment to a numerous circle of his friends at his tents on the Eſplanade; the tents conſiſted of two one pole tents, connected by a Zeminianah, which rendered them ſpacious and commodious. At half paſt ſeven, dinner was ſerved, and which diſplayed a profuſion of every thing that could gratify the eye or the taſte, abounding with every thing good that the ſeaſon affords:—the various wines were excellent in their kind, after dinner many loyal and patriotic toaſts were drank, and it might be truly ſaid, that Hoſpitality was the Preſident, and chaſtened mirth, Hilarity and Conviviality, the Gueſts. The company did not part until an early hour, all expreſſing themſelves highly gratified with their hoſpitable entertainer.

BOMBAY CASTLE,—APRIL 18, 1807.

The Governor in Council having this day received the Reſignation by Lieutenant Genaral Nicolls, of his ſeat in Council, which under the peculiar circumſtances of their connection, vacates, in this caſe, the ſtation of Commander in Chief, takes the opportunity, in announcing both to the army, to ſignify, the highly favorable ſenſe entertained by Government of the very meritorious and important ſervices rendered by that Officer, in the Civil and Military capacities, which the Lieut. General has for ſeveral years, filled at this Preſidency, ſuch, as cannot fail to recommend him to the attention of our Honorable Employers, the promotion of whoſe intereſt, has been this Officer's unform aim and object, whilſt, to his Colleagues in the Adminiſtration, the termination of the Lieutenant General's deſirable co-operation furniſhes occaſion of ſincere regret, but he will carry with him their eſteem and beſt wiſhes, accompanied by the cordial expreſſion of them to their ſuperiors, the ſanction of whoſe correſpondent ſentiments, will conſtitute to the Lieutenant General, the moſt acceptable reward.

The Commander in Chief of the Troops having thus become vacant, Reſolved that Major General Jones be, as ſenior Officer on the Staff, appointed Commanding Officer of the Forces, at this Preſidency.

Major General Jones will take his ſeat as Preſident of the Military Board, purſantly to his appointment of Commanding Officer of the Forces, at this Preſidency.

GENERAL ORDERS.—*MOUNT LAVINIA, 22d April,* 1807.

Lieutenant General Maitland having received an official Notification from His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief that the following proviſional appointments made by the lieutenant general having not been confirmed by his Majeſty he directs that the officers alluded to, do revert to their former ſituations,—vizt.

19th Regiment.

Major John Buchan from 2d Ceylon regiment to be lieutenant colonel vice Vincent who reſigns.

2d Ceylon Regiment.

Captain L. Hook to be major by purchaſe vice Buchan promoted.

Lieutenant General Maitland entertains a full ſenſe of the merits of major Buchan's conduct during the period he commanded his Majeſty's 19th regiment and ſhall feel it incumbent on him to ſtate in due terms to his Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief, for his Majeſty's information, his conviction of the benefit that corps has derived from the aſſiduity, zeal and activity he has uniformly manifeſted.

Extracts from English Papers.

MR. FOX.

Mr. GIBBON, the luminous historian, speaking of this illustrious statesman, says, "The Man of the People escaped from the tumult of Westminster Election, to the lakes and mountains of Switzerland. I was informed that he was arrived at the Louis d'or: I sent a compliment; he answered it in person, and settled at my house the remainder of the day. I have eat, and drank, conversed, and sat up all night with Mr. Fox in England; but it never has happened, perhaps it never can happen again, that I should enjoy him as I did that day alone, from ten in the morning till ten at night, for conversation never flagged a moment; and he seemed thoroughly pleased with the place and with his company. We had little politics, though he gave me in a few words such a character of PITT, as one great man should give of another; much of books, from my own, (on which he flattered me very pleasantly) to Homer & the Arabian Nights; much about the country; my garden (which he understands far better than I do,) and, upon the whole, I think he envies me; and would do so were he Minister. The next morning I gave him a guide to walk with him about the town, and country, and invited some company to meet him at dinner. The following day he continued his journey to Berne and Zurich, and I have heard of him by various means. The people gaze on him as a prodigy, but he shews little inclination to converse with them."

Mr. Grattan has collected an immense quantity of materials for the History of Ireland: it is hoped that one day or other he will have leisure to arrange them for the public eye.

Lord C——Y is the Noble Plaintiff, at whose suit a *fiat* for 10,000l. was lately marked in Dublin, against a dashing Baronet, Sir J. P. P——, for *Crim. Con.* with Lady C——. Sir P. P—— is, as generally happens in such cases, an old friend of the husband, and was an inmate in the house, at the time of the alledged seduction.—Lady C—— is a beautiful woman, the daughter of an Officer. His Lordship met her at Rome, where he fell in love with, and married her. Sir J. P. P—— is a widower. The Lady is confined in an enchanted castle, is the county of Kildare.

WOMEN EXCLUDED THE GALLERY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hatsel, in his Precedents, speaking on the Exclusion of Women from the Gallery of the House of Commons, says, "The most remarkable instance of this, that thus occurred in my memory, was at a time when the whole gallery and the seats under the front gallery were filled with Ladies. Captain Johnstone of the navy (commonly called Governor Johnstone) being angry that the House was cleared of all the '*men* strangers,' amongst whom were some friends he had introduced, insisted that '*all* strangers should withdraw.' This produced a violent ferment for a long time, the Ladies shewing great reluctance to comply with the orders of the House; so that, by their perseverance, business was interrupted nearly two hours. But, at length, they too were compelled to submit.—Since that time, Ladies, many of the highest rank, have made several painful efforts to be again admitted. But Mr Cornwall, and the present Speaker, (then Mr. Addington,) have as constantly declined to permit them to come in. Indeed, was this privilege allowed to any one individual, however high her rank, or respectable her character and manners, the galleries must be soon opened to all women, who, from curiosity, amusement, or any other motive, wish to hear the debate; all this to the exclusion of many young men, and of merchants and others, whose commercial interest rendered their attendance necessary to them, and of real use and importance to the public, &c. Lord Shaftsbury spoke, in the year 1675, 'of the scandal arising from the droves of ladies that attended causes depending in the House of Lords.' In Gray's Debates, vol. iii. p. 222, is the following:—Some Ladies were in the gallery, peeping over the Gentlemen's shoulders. The speaker spying them, called out, 'What borough do these Ladies serve for?' To which Sir William Coventry replied, 'They serve for the Speaker's *Chamber.*' Sir Thomas Lyttleton said, 'Perhaps the Speaker may mistake Gentlemen with fine sleeves, dressed like Ladies'. Says the Speaker, 'I am sure I saw *petticoats.*'—This was on the first of June, 1675, and shews that, though they were at that time admitted into the House of Lords, it was not customary for Ladies to attend the Debates in the House of Commons."

THE QUAKERS.

In the Epistle of the yearly Meeting of the Quakers, just held, that respectable body having congratulated the friends of humanity on the restriction of the Slave Trade, proceed in the following words:—"Now, beloved brethren, a subject, a deeply interesting subject, hath intervened among our deliberations on the state of our society; and its long felt importance induces us to interrupt the current of our Christian Council. No longer since than the last year, we excited your attention afresh to the sufferings of the Africans, and spoke of the continuance of the cruel Slave Trade, as of an accumulation of misery and of guilt. How then do we now rejoice in having to proclaim, that this torrent of iniquity is arrested in its progress, that an important restriction of the trade has taken place; that the annual enslaving of thousands is prevented; and that the prospect again opens with increased brightness of a termination to the wrongs of Africa."

The arrangements for a telegraphic communication between Plymouth and London, by way of Portsmouth, has been about nine months in completing. The distance is so great that numberless difficulties occurred in finding proper places for erecting stations to convey the communications; but the object is at length accomplished by thirteen stations between Plymouth and Portsmouth, and, we understand, the Lords of the Admiralty have received communication from Plymouth, during the last fortnight, by the Telegraph.

It is extraordinary how time adds to the value of some things:—a *brass half-crown*, of James II, coined in Ireland, lately sold for *ten guineas*.

An occurrence has taken place in the fashionable Circles of Dublin, which has excited much conversation, and is likely to furnish employment to the Gentlemen of the Bar. A *fiat*, marked for 10,000l. was on Friday morning granted against a dashing Baronet, for criminal conversation with the Lady of a Noble Lord.

Wonderful instance of vigour in old age.—There are at present living in Ponteland three men, whose united ages amount to upwards of 211 years, who have all their lives been very industrious men, and this season have been actively employed by the neighbouring farmers in mowing, at which occupation they have earned about 8s. a day, and have had more to do than most of the young men in that district.

ESQUIRES OF THE BATH.

The uniform lately granted to the Esquires of the Bath has been given as a distinction to their situation, which confers on them many privileges as well as precedency. They are exempted by charter from serving the Office of Sheriff, and from all parochial duties whatever.—They must sound a horn three times, and then may kill game in all the Royal Forests, chases, domains, &c. and may take away as much as they can carry. They have the same privileges in all respects as Esquires of the Sovereign body, and take rank and precedency of all Esquires by creation or office, and of all Generals, Admirals, and other officers, military and naval, the eldest son is born an Esquire. Their dames take precedency after Knight's daughters.

Let the Opposition Prints answer the following questions:—Who left the public treasury exhausted?—Who left us without allies?—Who left Ireland in a state of irritation?—Who turned a deaf ear to the representations of the Americans?—Who passed over men of merit, and left them to pine in obscurity?—Who imposed fetters on the freedom of the press?—Who converted parish officers into recruiting serjeants?—Who left the country in a state of doubt and uncertainty?—Who left the public accounts unaudited?—And who permitted defaulters to bask in the sunshine of ill-gotten wealth?

Those who have the pleasure of being acquainted with *Colonel Hanger* will be glad to hear that this long-neglected officer is at length appointed to a respectable situation in that highly distinguished branch of the military, the Artillery. He is solely indebted for this appointment to that illustrious character, the Earl of *Moira*, who well knew the Colonel's services in America. The gratification which his Lordship will feel in having it in his power to provide in so honourable a manner for an old soldier, can be only known to those who feel a similar pleasure on such occasions.

Lord *Caledon*, who is appointed to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, is a Nobleman of independent fortune, and the greatest urbanity of manners.

It is said to be the intention of Government to convert the island of Trinidad into a cotton plantation.

Cooke played *Sir Archy M'Sarcasm*, in Glasgow, a few nights since, to a crowded audience; a proof of the rapid decline of that nationality with which the Scotch have been so repeatedly taxed.

SINGULAR ESCAPE OF A FRENCH PRISONER.

A French ſeaman lately eluded the vigilance of the guard at Chatham, where he was confined, and reached the neighbourhood of Broadſtairs, was in the courſe of a few days apprehended, and put on board a veſſel at that place, to be carried to his former confinement. As he had ſhewn great ingenuity in effecting his eſcape in the firſt inſtance, it was thought adviſeable to place a guard over him on board, by way of effectual ſecurity; night, however, being pretty far advanced before the veſſel could ſail, the Frenchman, who was pemitted to remain on deck, ſtretched himſelf, with great preſence of mind, at full length, and pretended by ſnoring loudly, that he was faſt aſleep. The ſentinel being thus put off his guard, ſeated himſelf naturally enough, at the dead of the night, and ſoon fell faſt aſleep in good earneſt. The priſoner, who was on the watch the whole time, finding that he had thus completely enſnared the ſoldier, quickly jumped up, and firſt robbing the poor fellow of two ſeven ſhilling pieces and his watch, then let himſelf down in a ſmall boat from the ſtern, and got ſafely on ſhore. The three or four hands belonging to the veſſel, which was a ſmall coaſter, coming up ſoon afterwards to prepare for ſailing, awoke the ſentinel, who then diſcovered, as may be ſuppoſed, with aſtoniſhment, both the eſcape of the priſoner and his robbery. Every ſearch was made for him, of courſe, in the morning, and during the whole day, but to no purpoſe; it was believed, therefore, that he endeavoured to arrive at ſome other part of the coaſt, from which he might cut out a veſſel and get over to France. Inſtead of quitting the neighbourhood of Broadſtairs, however, he lurked about the corn-fields till night, when he returned and boarded a fiſhing ſmack, in which, it is now aſcertained, he effected his eſcape to Dunkirk. On the whole, it muſt be acknowledged that he evinced uncommon ſagacity, promptitude, and deciſion of character, under all the difficulties which he had to encounter,

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The French General *Boyer* ſet off on Wedneſday on his return to France. It is underſtood, that he is to be exchanged for one of the Gentlemen who have been detained ſince the beginning of the war.

The doctrine of *Emanuel Swedenborg*, is making a rapid progreſs in the South of France.

ASTONISHING INSTANCE OF THE RISE OF RENTAL.

The Caort Farm, as it is called, at Logne, in Gloucestershire, which a few years since was let at 280l, was on Saturday last, at a bidding let for 900l. per annum.

The Warwickshire estate of the late Mrs. Leigh, which is composed of the richest tract of land in that county, was never once raised a shilling in its rental during the term of that lady's possession, which was more than 60 years: the annual rent roll was 18,000l. and now a net rent of 50,000l. per annum is offered for it, payable quarterly at a Banker's in London.

The following is a letter from Archangel:—" Information was received here some time ago, that a ship had been seen by some Laplanders, on the rocks, in the White Sea, covered with ice, and that attracted by a sight so unusual at that season, they approached the vessel and with difficulty got into the cabin, but found no soul on board. The cargo consisted of wheat in bags. These natives, on their arrival at Kola, made a report of what they had seen, and proper persons were sent from thence to learn some further particulars." We have now received a letter from a person, (written on the spot) giving a detailed account of this melancholy affair:—" The vessel which from part of a Journal found on board, proves to be the Argo, Thomas Kidson, late master, is lying on shore near a place called the Three Islands, the keel and the stern post are gone, and the wheat is going out through the bottom, being entirely spoiled and good for nothing, and the wreck only in a state to be burned for what iron might be saved from it. Some of the inhabitants from the nearest settlements being employed in getting anchors, ropes, and any other stores they could find on shore, observed, at a little distance, a pole standing in the snow, which they removed, and the following day a dog came out of the hole, which, on seeing strangers, immediately returned; curiosity induced them to clear away the snow, and, at the depth of two fathoms and a half, they discovered the dog, and the remains of four human bodies. The animal had eaten most of the flesh of three of them for its subsistence during the winter; one was entire. It appears that the unfortunate crew having quitted the ship, and got safe on land, were unable to find any habitation, and thus perished from the inclemency of the season.

AMERICAN STATISTICS.

It appears by a late calculation, that the number of banks in the United States in 1805, was 72; bank notes in circulation, 15.000,000 of dollars; metallic medium, 18,000,000 of dollars; free persons, 5,150,000; slaves, 1,024.900—total population, 6,180,000; total increase of population in 1805, 180,000; militia, 1,100,000; navy, 24 vessels, carrying 574 guns; seamen, 66

Captain OTWAY is appointed to command the *Gibraltar*, eighty guns, in the channel fleet.

The Honorable Commissioner GREY is appointed Commissioner of the Navy at Portsmouth, in the room of Sir CHARLES SAXTON, Bart. who retires on a pension; Commissioner BROWN, at Malta, is appointed Commissioner of the Navy at Sheerness, in the room of Commissioner GREY; and Captain LOBB is appointed Commissioner of the Navy at Malta. Until an opportunity offer for Commissioner BROWN to return from Malta, the duty at Sheerness will be performed by Commissioner CUNNINGHAM.

The Right Honorable *Nathaniel Bond*, Judge-Advocate General, has been pleased to appoint Mr *Sutton*, of Colchester, to be Deputy Judge Advocate of the forces in the Eastern District.

In addition to the troops under orders for the Mediterranean, four companies of artillery are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark.

The commander of this highly respectable corps in that country is given to that meritorious officer Major General Lawson, who commanded the artillery in Egypt with the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby.

Bonaparte has ordered eight large and eleven small grand historical pictures to be painted of his last campaign in Germany; they are destined to ornament the palace of the Thuilleries. The largest pictures are to be 15 feet long and nine high.

From a late Debate in the House of Commons it appears, that the British Subjects in the three Presidencies in the East Indies, amount to fifty-four millions.

PROCESS OF SMOAKING.—It appears from accounts of the table of the House of Commons, that the quantity of tobacco retained in this country for home consumption has been doubled within twenty years.—In 1786, the quantity retained was 6,846,606lb. in 1805, it was 12,656,471lb.

THE PRINCES OF HOLSTEIN OLDENBURGH.

The oldeſt of theſe Princes (who are now in England,) Paul Frederic Auguſtus, was born on the 13th of July, 1783; and the youngeſt Peter Frederick George, on the 9th May, 1784. They are deſcendants of the younger branch of that ancient houſe, which, in the middle of laſt century, gave ſovereigns to Ruſſia, and Sweden, in Peter III. & Adolphus Frederick, of whom Alexander I & Guſ- Adolphus IV. are grandſons. Their father Peter Frederic uis, is the reigning Prince, Biſhop of Lubeck, and Duke of Ol- enburgh and their mother was a Princeſs of Wirtemberg, ſiſter of the Empreſs Dowager of Ruſſia, and of the modern King of Wirtemberg. She died ſhortly after the delivery of her youngeſt ſon; but though her deſolate conſort was then under thirty he reſolved never more to marry, but to dedicate the whole of his time to the education of his children. His paternal and patriotic magnanimity has been rewarded with ſucceſs. His ſons are the moſt moral, and moſt accompliſhed Princes of the continent. As neither the Emperor Alexander, nor the Grand Duke of Conſtantine, have yet any children, the young Princes of Holſtein Oldenburgh are conſidered by many abroad, as future heirs of the ſceptre of the Ruſſian empire. Count Hoem, who accompanies them in this country, is not only the reſpectable governor of the ſons, but the confidential miniſter of the father.

On Saturday laſt the workmen commenced the foundation of an equeſtrian ſtatue of William the Third, to be immediately erected in St. James's-ſquare. The foundation of the ſtatue below the water is to be of brick and Spaniſh terrace; the pedeſtal will be ten feet high, and the ſtatue is to be the ſame ſize as that in Charing croſs.

An equeſtrian ſtatue of the late illuſtrious Duke of Bedford is ſhortly to be erected in Ruſſell-ſquare. Bloomſbury and Brunſwick-ſquares are alſo to receive the additional ornaments of commemorative ſtatues.

A conſiderable progreſs is made in the removal of the Black Rock at Blackwall, and, when completed, it will enſure a ſafe entrance into all the docks on that ſide of the Thames.

An Artillery Aſylum is about to be eſtabliſhed at Greenwich, ſimilar to the Military Aſylum at Chelſea. A grand general Hoſpital is building at Woolwich for 700 ſick, with ſuitable houſes for the inſpector general, ſurgeon general, phyſicians, chemiſts, &c.

EARL OF MOIRA.

This noble family is of great antiquity, as appears from the title-deeds of their estate, granted by WILLIAM the Conqueror; part of which estate, with the mansion-house, the Earl of MOIRA still possesses. The following lines are taken from the original deed, mentioned in Weaver's Funeral Monument:

I WILLIAM, King, the thurd yare of my reign,
Give to PAULYN ROYDON, Hope and Hope-Town,
With all the bounds, both up and downe,
From heven to yerthe, from yerthe to hel,
For the and thyn, there to dwel,
As truly as this king right is myn;
For a cross-bowe and a arrow,
When I sal come to hunt on Yarrow.
And in token that this thing is sooth,
I bit the whyt wax with my tooth,
Before Meg, Maud, and Margery,
And my third Sonne, Henry.

The lands are situated near Leeds, in Yorkshire, and he took his name from the town of Rawdon, where is the mansion-house of the family; from whom descended GEORGE RAWDON, who, in 1661, was created a Baronet.

Some German and French writers have of late endeavoured to refute the generally received relation of the burning of the famous library of Alexandria by the Saracens, under *Omar*. They are of opinion that, that rich collection has been dispersed in various ways, throughout Egypt, Syria, &c. previous to the capture of Alexandria by the Saracens.

It is calculated that, by a judicious revision of the Poor Laws, there will be a saving to the public of nearly one million.

The new King of *Batavia* has promised his vassals a new *coinage*—provided *they* will furnish the bullion.

Bonaparte says, he is confident, that he lives in the hearts of the French; and yet he is constantly encircled by his Mamelukes. *Louis* says, also, that he lives in the hearts of the Dutch; and yet he is guarded by Italians.

We hear that a considerable peculator of the public purse in *Jamaica*, is likely to be brought to the bar of public justice.

A large number of the Murex, or shell-fish, which strikes the purple colour, has been lately discovered on the south western coast of Ireland.

ACCOUNT OF A WOMAN SPEAKING WELL WITHOUT A TONGUE.

This woman was a native of Monſarrary, in the territory of Elva's, in Portugal; the caſe was atteſted by Wilcox, Biſhop of Rocheſter, then Chaplain to the Engliſh Factory at Liſbon, in a letter dated from that City, September 3, 1707, and was laid before the Royal Society in London. The following is an extract from the letter:—

"The Conde d'Ericeyza, a Nobleman of letters, and curious in natural knowledge, brought from the frontiers of this country, a woman without a tongue, who yet ſpeaks very well. She is ſeventeen years of age, but in ſtature exceeds not one of ſeven or eight. I was with her at the Conde's houſe, and made her pronounce every letter of the alphabet, which ſhe can do diſtinctly. She hath not the leaſt bit of tongue, nor any thing like it, but teeth on both ſides of her under jaw, which turn very much inward and almoſt meet. She finds the great want of a tongue in eating; for as others when they eat, move their meat about with their tongue, ſhe is forced to uſe her finger. She pretends to diſtinguiſh taſtes very well, but I believe doth it imperfectly. Her voice, although very diſtinct, is a little hollow, and like that of old people who have loſt their teeth."

From the above well-authenticated fact, *it appears to be impoſſible to deprive a woman of her well eſtabliſhed right.* Cutting out the tongue, it ſeems, would not avail.—QUÆRE. Would even cutting off the head be ſufficient?

Under the late adminiſtration, Ireland was a *united* kingdom. The preſent adminiſtration, in addition to that, will render it a kingdom *united.*

A correſpondent, who ſeems to have forgotten that the late Duke of Bedford was more renowned for his virtues than for his wealth, ſuggeſts the following motto for the Duke's ſtatue, which is to be erected in Ruſſell ſquare:—"That, in ages to come, it might ſhew the exceeding riches of *his grace.*"—Epheſians, 2 chap. 7 verſe

When the Batavian Deputies appeared at the Bar of the National Convention, Mirabeau addreſſed them in theſe words—"Batavians! ye that have created the very ground on which ye flouriſh; ye that preſcribed bounds to the victorious flights of the Roman Eagle; ye that breathe the pureſt Republican air, guard that noble edifice of liberty which your anceſtors cemented with their blood; and if any *tyrant* in future ſhould attempt to dictate to ye; let every man ſtand in the paſs, and dye your fields with his blood."

BONAPARTE'S EXPOSE ANTICIPATED.

Frenchmen have done wonders! but that's no wonder; for it would be a wonder if they did not do wonders. The fame of our martial atchievements has flown from the lofty Samarcand to where the Tanais devolves her icy tribute to the sea: our commerce shall be bounded only by the circle that bounds the globe. The Ganges shall flow into the Seine, Pactolous into our treasury, the Mediterranean into our warehouses, and the *Red* sea into our cellars. In addition to every other article of trade, we shall import wind from Lapland, ice from Greenland, virgin snow from Iceland, and icicles from either pole. As to agriculture, our granaries shall be gorged with golden grain; and were it not that so many of our squadrons have been lost in *storms*, the lofty English mast should no longer sweep the Ocean; but I'll be avenged on that nation. I have entered into a treaty with the *Prince of the Air*, and he is to furnish thirty thousand air-balloons, and if these should fail, I'll throw a bridge from Calais to Dover, of one arch, the sweep of the rainbow, and then I will darken their shores with my legions. I have annexed Holland to the *Great Nation*, and the Batavians are transported with joy at the change. My French subjects will teach them to fricasee frogs—de Burgomasters will be taught to die away to the states of an Italian Opera, they will be taught to breakfast on an *Arret*, to dine on an *Expose*, and to sup on a French *Epigram*, instead of mity cheese & putrid herring, and vile mundungus.

Frenchman, what a happy nation! If you want to get rid of your wives, divorces are to be sold in every shop. If you want a subject of conversation—there are my *victories*, the *clemeney* of my brother Joseph to the Neapolitans, and the *liberties* I have granted to all those whom I have subdued. If you want food, there are books, the food of the mind; cloathing you cannot want, for you are all *clouthed with glory!* If morality has not returned with religion, morality would only restrain yonr conduct—freedom of speech would only wear your tongues out, and the liberty of the press would only consume whole reams of paper, and oceans of ink.

The beautiful and costly monument erected in the garden of Count *Francesco de Giuste*, in Verona, in 1799, to the memory of the gallant Austrian General *Keim*, has been broken in pieces by order of King *Joseph*.

SUPERB STATE-BED FROM CHINA.

The furniture of a superb state-bed was lately worked in China, and intended as a present to the Spanish Prince of Peace. The ship in which it was sent having been captured by a British vessel, the magnificent piece of furniture was purchased by Mr. Goldsmid, who has since presented it to the Prince of Wales. The groundwork is of the most beautiful yellow sattin. The counterpane represents the Empress of China seated in state, giving audience to a number of figures which are most exquisitely delineated in the costume of the country. Mr. Goldsmid had been offered 500l. for his bargain. The Prince, extremely delighted with so appropiate a present, has ordered it to be placed in the state bed-chamber of his Chinese pavillion, at Brighton.

The compliment paid by the Lord Advocate of Scotland, in the House of Commons to the Irish, was a just return to one paid to the Scottish nation by Mr. Grattan in the Irish Senate some years ago. "I shall always venerate that country," said he "where a Buchannan wrote, a Fletcher spoke, and a Wallace fought."

If a bill were to be brought in to prevent the growth of *wit* and *humour*—it is probable that George Rose, and Mr. Mainwaring would be appointed to prepare and bring in the same.

In a conversation on the subject of the refusal of Rev. Earl NELSON to resign his Prebendary-ship, agreeably to the wish of his brother, in favor of Dr. SCOTT, a lady remarked that, from all she had heard of the *manners* of the Rev. Earl, she really thought he was right in his refusal, as a *stall* was certainly the fittest place for him!

The parochial schools, which have been lately instituted in the Western Isles of Scotland, have even exceeded the hopes that were entertained of their good effects. Through their medium useful knowledge is daily introduced, and the English language diffused, where the name of it has scarcely known before.

The waters of Spa, celebrated in ancient times, and so much frequented before the political troubles, by the rich of every country in Europe, begin to regain a portion of their splendour. Letters from that town, state, that a number of persons of distinction, are already there: that others are hourly expected; that the hotles are already furnished with elegance; and that the different places of public amusement, which are authorised by Government, have been opened.

RESTORATION OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

Of all the Architectural Works of the present reign, perhaps that, which do most honour to it is, what may be called the *Restoration of Windsor Castle*, by the removal of the inconsistent and heterogenous ornaments left there by the bad state of *Charles* II. For this great work, considerable progress has been made, but several years will be required to complete it. The workmen are now chiefly employed upon the Western front, though the Northern is not quite finished. The stone work of the Gothic windows now introduced, is exactly copied from some remaining of the time of *Edward* III. The brick towers absurdly placed upon the western front are to be faced, so as to have the appearance of stone. We wish Mr. *Wyatt* may be able to give them the true *grey*. At present, they seem more likely to be *glaring white*.

The *Montenegrins*, so often mentioned of late in the papers, derive their name from the mountainous ridge, called *Montenegro*, *i. e.* the Black Mountain, which divides Dalmatia from Albania, and extends from Antwari to Bosni. The inhabitants profess the Greek religion, and have a patriarch. They speak the Scalvonic language; are savage, warlike, and eager for plunder. They pay little respect to their nominal Sovereign, the Grand Seignior, against whom they often take up arms, and in their disputes with the Turks, they generally have the advantage, in consequence of the strong positions which their mountains afford. They can bring into the field about 40,000 men.

ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.—The endeavours which are made by desponding and deluded females in the metropolis, to terminate their miseries with their existence, have of late, increased to such a degree, as to be shocking to the human feelings—Besides the numerous attempts at self-destruction in the Serpentine River, no less than four females have, within the last fortnight, plunged into the Thames, from the railing oposite to Lambeth Palace, but all of them have been rescued.—On Friday night, a young woman was perceived by some fishermen to throw herself over, and, on repairing to her assistance, they found her nearly suffocated in the mud. On restoring her to her senses, she gave them her address, at a gentleman's house in Westminster: but on conveying her thither in a coach, admittance was refused, as it appeared she was a discarded wife, who received a separate maintenance.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.

The Archduke Prince *Charles*, in his orders for the regulation of the Army, says, "Every kind of bad treatment, all violence in the instruction of the soldier, are severely prohibited; brutality is usually the proof of ignorance, it annihilates the principle of honour, which is the soul of a soldier; laziness, bad inclinations, obstinacy, doubtless merit punishment; this corrects, that revolts. It is necessary that he should learn to know and to appreciate the necessity which there is, that he should learn as well as the inevitable severity of discipline; his soul should be elevated; and it is not as a culprit, but with an attitude becoming, firm, and military, that he should appear before his officers."

The Cabinets of our Naturalists are likely to be enriched by the discoveries, which are daily made in the interior of New South Wales. Several *black swans* have been already found, and many of the four footed race of kinds hitherto unknown.

The Dutch assembly, in their answer to the King's speech, say, that the speech which his Majesty delivered on the 23d of June, will never be forgotten by the assembly:—that may be, but they'll soon find that he'll *forget it*.

A modern Writer says, that Matrimony may be compared to a crab-tree—a *fair* blossom, but a *sour* fruit:—no doubt he spoke *feelingly*.

The improvements in Scotland, within the last twenty years, in canals, light-houses, wet docks, roads, &c. exceed any thing of the kind in the history of any country.

When BONAPARTE promises a *long* peace, it reminds us of Dr. YOUNG's lines:—

"CELIA she vows *eternal* love at least;
Eternal love exactly suits her taste:
But say, my life, my all, my mistress and my friend,
What *day* next week th' *Eternity* will end?"

We read of *grand* dinners, *elegant* dinners; *sumptuous* dinners; but an Irish print has added one epithet to these, namely—a *plentiful* dinner.

The Dutch are busy in buying up the dedications of books, in order to convert them into strong doses of *flattery* for their new King.

When a women is married, the Law says, "she is *cloathed with a husband*." this metaphor, in all probability, is taken from a *cloak*.

ANECDOTE OF A MAYOR,

IN AN EASTERN PART OF THE KINGDOM.

This Gentleman brought himſelf into the notice of Government, in the laſt war, by his *unwearied* attention to the ſoldiers landed from the Continent. The Duke of P—, who was in office at that time, returned his worſhip thanks for this attention in his official capacity by *letter*. His Worſhip immediately went to London to return his Grace thanks in *perſon*. His Grace gave him an invitation to dinner at Burlington-houſe. Soon after dinner was over, the butler announced that a perſon wanted to ſpeak with the Mayor. The Mayor in a very appropriate manner informed his Grace, that it was *his ſon* who wanted to ſpeak with him; that his ſon was a fine growing lad, had never been in London before, and had a great deſire to ſee *a Duke*; that if his Grace would have the goodneſs to let his ſon look in at the door and ſee him, he ſhould conceive it an additional favour beſtowed on him from Government. The Duke, with that good humour which always attaches to his character, deſired the youth might be immediately ordered in. The Mayor begged to ſpeak with his ſon firſt, to give him ſome inſtruction as he was not uſed to ſuch high company. His Worſhip immediately went into the anti-room to his ſon, and informed him of his Grace's condeſcenſion; "but," ſaid his Worſhip "you muſt be very cautious what you ſay, and if the Duke ſpeaks to you, you muſt ſay *your Grace*." "So I will, father," was the youth's reply. The lad was immediately introduced, and his Grace aſked him to take a glaſs of wine. The boy ſtill had his eyes on the Duke. The Mayor ſaid, why don't you ſay *your Grace?* The lad inſtantly began with "Sanctify we beſeech thee, O Lord, theſe thy creatures to our bodies, and our ſervices to thy uſe. Amen."

If a certain Military Gentleman's Speeches were to be eſtimated by their length, it is certain, he would carry off the *Spolia Opima* on many occaſions. Perhaps he has heard of the following Anecdote—"A Scotchman and an Iriſhman ran a foot race for a wager: the Caledonian reached the goal firſt, but the Hibernian claimed the prize, as he had run a quarter of a mile beyond it."

When the preſent Pope was raiſed to the Purple, he publiſhed a Bull to erect a new order of Dominican Friars, which BONAPARTE has interdicted, as he ſays, he'll have no *orders* but his own *orders*.

ESSEX ASSIZES.

DUEL ON GALLEYWOOD COMMON.

John Fisher, the principal, *Guy Campbell*, and *John Blakeman*, the seconds, were arraigned on the Coroner's Inquest (the Grand Jury having thrown out the bill of indictment) for the murder of Henry Torrence, on the 22d of March last, at the parish of Chelmsford.

The parties to this charge were all Officers of the 6th Regiment of Foot, and the deceased, Mr. Torrence, was a Lieutenant in the same Regt. who fell in a duel, as was supposed, with Mr Fisher.

The first witness called was Constantine John Day, Assistant Surgeon to the Regiment. Before he was sworn, he begged leave to address the Court, which being granted, he said—" *My Lord, whoever were the parties to this unfortunate affair, I am myself so deeply implicated, that I cannot give evidence consistent with my own safety* "

Lord Chief Baron—" Then, certainly, Sir, you *cannot be examined* to your own accusation."

Richard Preston deposed, that the deceased, Mr. Torrence, came to his room on the evening of the 21st of March, and said, that he had that day insulted Lieutenant Fisher on the parade, by striking him, and calling him a coward. The witness endeavoured to allay his irritation, and persuade him to retract the expressions, and make an apology to Mr. Fisher; but he sent for his pistols, and went away, swearing he would shoot Fisher if he dared to meet him. He knew nothing of the duel but from report.

The servant of the deceased was also examined. He stated, that his master, on the night preceding his death, sent him with a letter to Captain Cameron, and appeared surprised that he brought no answer; for he immediately put on his sword and sash, apparently in great agitation, and went out. Just at the door he met Captain Campbell, and they went away together. The next morning he heard his master was shot, and he went upon the ground. He there found him extended, and wounded in the groin. He said, " Oh, Richard, do not come near me!" that was all he said, for he died in a few minutes after, and did not tell the witness who had done it.

The *Lord Chief Baron* told the Jury there was no evidence whatever against the prisoners. They were accordingly.—ACQUITTED.

THEATRICALS.

——Alas, how is't with you,
That you do bend your eye on *vacancy*?—

HAMLET.

The ſtage is juſt now in ſo comparatively torpid a ſtate, that criticiſm of the *preſent* can do little elſe than give way to retroſpection of the vacuities* of the *paſt*, or to anticipation of the ſhadows of the *future*.

Fielding has given us a whole chapter, to prove that an author will write the better for having ſome knowledge of his ſubject: this Mr Cherry denies; and, like the lady of diſtinction in Goldſmith's *Citizen of the World*, who wanted to perſuade her Chineſe gueſt, *Lien Chi Altangi*, that he always ate his dinner with chopſticks, has written a long opera to inform a nation, where every ſchool-boy is in poſſeſſion of Guthrie's Grammar, that the nomenclature of China is melodious, and that its inhabitants have no notion of ceremony, and a very great one of ſinging in concord. Dr. Johnſon defines comedy to be "a dramatic repreſentation of the lighter faults of mankind, with an intention to make vice and folly ridiculous;" but Mr. Reynolds contradicts the great lexicographer, and maintains that comedy is a repreſentation of nothing but the groteſque monſters of a fantaſtic brain, and that its intention is to make nothing ridiculous but itſelf. Let us not be told that the dramatiſts of the nineteenth century are compelled to write nonſenſe, in order to pleaſe the taſte of the nineteenth century: empty theatres muſt have aſſured Mr. Reynolds that his caricatures are now ſo unfit for any other place than the ſliders of a magic-lantern, that they muſt fail to excite a laugh any where elſe: and if Mr. Cherry had not heard it again and again, we could tell him that his opera is better known by its ſecond than its firſt title, and that the public crowded to hear Mr. Braham's *Muſic's Faſcination*, and not to ſee Mr. Cherry's *Travellers*. Amidſt all the dramatic perverſions of the day, good ſenſe has not entirely left its ſeat in the theatre; and, theatrical criticiſm is now aſſuming a higher tone. The real delight, with

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* *Nothing!* thou elder brother e'en to *ſhade!*

LORD ROCHESTER.

which the paſt ſeaſon has witneſſed the productions of the author of the *School for Scandal* ought ſurely to lead him to the performance of a promiſe, which the epilogue to that admirable comedy contains;—

> "He'll fight—that's *write*—a cavaliero true,
> Till ev'ry drop of blood—that's *ink*—is ſpilt for you."

With theſe hopeful lines before us, we muſt conſtrue Mr. Sheridan's long ceſſation of hoſtilities into an exhauſtion of his ink-glaſs: but what of that? he can borrow Mr. Cherry's. Shakeſpeare ſhews us that the gallant Prince Henry, having loſt his ſword at the battle of Shrewſbury, would fain have ſupplied its place with the weapon of the puſillanimous Falſtaff.

Public report, however, promiſes the dramatic taſte, which patronized Miſs Chambers's *School for Friends*, another comedy from the ſame graceful pen; but if, as we are rather inclined to fear, the public wiſh has been father to that report, we ſhall be equally ſatisfied if the report ſhall be father to the production. The ſame authority likewiſe promiſes us an opera from the pen of the humorous author of *Raiſing the Wind*; ſo that, even without the further aid of Mr. Sheridan, we may live to ſee the time, when every comedy ſhall be a *School for Scandal*, and every opera a *Duenna*.

IMPORTANCE OF SICILY.

The great importance which is attached to Sicily in the pending Negotiation, may give ſome intereſt to a brief and curſory ſketch of its Hiſtory. Sicily is the largeſt Iſland in the Mediterranian, and its circumference is eſtimated at ſix hundred miles. Its triangular form beſtowed its antient name of Trinacria, or Triquetra. Fable and Poetry have placed the *Cyclops* and *Gigantic Læſtrygones* in the vicinity of Mount *Ætna*. The *Sicari*, who gave their name to the Iſland, are ſometimes deemed the Aborigines of that country, and ſometimes ſaid to have been natives of Spain. The *Siculi* who were the antient inhabitants of *Anſonia*, migrated to Sicania, which, from their aſcendency, was called *Sicilia*. Colonies from *Greece* were afterwards ſettled in various parts of the iſland, which was ſhared among ſeveral independent Governments. The Athenians were not inſenſible to the value of *Sicily*. A formidable armament under NICIAS, attempted the reduction of Syracuſe; but the power of *Athens* was ſuc-

cessfully resisted by the spirit of the inhabitants. Sicily has been at all times remarkably fertile; but the æra of its greatest prosperity was from the Siege of Syracuse by the Athenians to the Carthagenian Conquests. It continually supplied Rome and Carthage with grain; and, in years of scarcity, all the countries upon the Mediterranean, except Egypt and the Coasts of Asia.

The Carthagenians were axious for its conquest, and established themselves in the Western Division of the Island; but the project, which they invariably pursued, of enslaving Sicily, was never accomplished The independence of Sicily, was never entirely lost till the First Punic War, when the influence of Rome extended over the Island.

The Conquest of Syracuse by MARCELLUS, in the Second Punic War, completely subjected Sicily to the Roman Power. This Island continued a Roman Province till the fifth century of the Christian Ære, when the Western Empire was ravaged by GENSERIC, King of the Vandals, who atchieved the Conquest of Sicily. In 493 the Vandals surrendered the Island to THEODORIC, King of the Ostrogoths, who reigned by the right of Conquest from the *Alps* to the extremity of Calabria In 535, Sicily was united to the Empire of JUSTINIAN by the arms of BELISARIUS. At that period, notwithstanding the decay of agriculture, Sicily still supplied the granaries of Rome. When the dominion of that island was wrested from the Eastern Empire in the Ninth Century, by the Saracens of Africa, the EMIRS of Sicily aspired to independence. The close of the Eleventh Century is distinguished by the deliverance of Sicily from the Saracens by the gallant Norman, ROGER GUISCARD, who obtained the Sovereignty of the Island, with the title of *Great Count*, while his Brother ROBERT reigned in Apulia and Calabria. The Historian relates on this occasion, that the Catholic Hero asserted his rights against the pretensions of the Roman Pontiff, and refused to resign the Investiture of Benefices: The supremacy of the Crown was secured and enlarged by the singular Bull which declares the PRINCES of SICILY heriditary and perpetual Legates of the Holy See. By the arms of this enterprising Prince, the Power of the Saracens was reduced in Africa, and Tunis rendered tributary.

In the Twelth Century, the son and successor of the Great Count became the first King of Sicily, and united Apulia and Calabria to his patrimony. After the death of Tancred, the grandson of the first King, the Kingdom of Sicily was united to the German Empire for a short time by the arms of the Emperor

Henry 6th in 1194. But in the middle of the Thirteenth Century, the last Sovereign of German extraction was deprived of his crown and life at the battle of Benevento. By this event the French became masters of Sicily & Naples, and the crown of the Two Sicilies was worn by Charles Count of ANJOU, the brother of St. LOUIS. The tyranical and oppressive government of CHARLES soon provoked the aversion and excited the revolt of the Sicilians. The universal hatred of the French name was exasperated by the haughtiness of the ferocious Monarch, and the licentiousness of his followers, The public detestation at length burst forth in a signal and dreadful explosion. On the Vigil of Easter (March 30, 1282.) the fury of the people of Palermo was roused by an act of outrage and insult. The flame spread over the island, and eight thousand French were exterminated in a promiscuous massacre, which has obtained the name of the "*Sicilian Vespers*" An eloquent historian observes that the French were long taught to remember this bloody lesson: "If I am provoked (said HENRY the Fourth) I will breakfast at Milan, and dine at Naples!" "Your Majesty (replied the Spanish Ambassador) may perhaps arrive in Sicily for Vespers!"—The recollection of the oppressions to which the Sicilians were subjected in the reign of CHARLES is still preserved in the general hatred of the French name.

By the rebellion of the people, on whom a Tyrant had long trampled with impunity, the French lost the Island of Sicily, which after a war of twenty years, was finally severed from the Throne of Naples, and transferred as an independent Kingdom to a younger Branch of the House of Arragon. During the Reigns of FREDERICK and PETER, Sicily was engaged for fifty years in almost perpetual wars with the FAMILY of ANJOU. At the death of PETER, in 1342, Sicily was ravaged by opposite factions during the minority of LEWIS, who was succeeded in 1356 by his brother FREDERIC. FREDERIC married the daughter of the King of Arragon in 1360, and dying in 1377, bequeathed his Kingdom to his only daughter MARY. The Crown of Sicily was worn by MARY and her husband MARTIN, the Son of Duke MARTIN, the Brother and Successor of JOHN, King of Arragon. At the death of MARTIN, King of Sicily, in 1409, he was succeeded by his Father MARTIN, King of Arragon. FERDINAND his Son and Successor, died in 1416, when his eldest Son ALPHONSUS was proclaimed King of Sicily and Arragon. In 1442, ALPHONSUS *effected the conquest of Naples*, which had continued subject to the HOUSE of ANJOU, and thus united the two Kingdoms.

In 1458, ALPHONSUS was ſucceeded in all his dominions, except Naples, by his brother JOHN, King of Navarre. In 1479, the Crown devolved to his Son FERDINAND, who re united Naples to the Kingdoms of Sicily and Arragon in 1506. He was ſucceeded in 1516, by the Emperor CHARLES V. in whom the Crowns of Caſtile and Arragon were finally united. In 1554, CHARLES aſſigned his Dominions to his Son PHILIP, the Huſband of MARY Queen of England. From this period, the Crown of Sicily was worn by the Kings of Spain, till the Death of CHARLES II. whoſe ſpoils became an object of contention. At the Peace of Utrecht, Sicily was ceded by PHILIP V. of Spain to VICTOR AMADEUS, Duke of Savoy, who in 1713, was crowned at Palermo "King of Sicily."

But in 1719, the new Sovereign was diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of Sicily by the attempts of PHILIP to recover the Iſland. The projects of the King of SPAIN were fruſtrated by the forces of England and Germany; and the naval ſuperiority of Britain was conſpicuouſly diſplayed in a memorable defeat of the Spaniſh Fleet. In the following year the DUKE of SAVOY was compelled by the Emperor CHARLES VI. to relinquiſh this Iſland, and receive Sardinia as an equivalent. After various attempts by the Spaniards to recover Sicily from the HOUSE of AUSTRIA, the deſign was reſumed with ſucceſs in 1734, and DON CARLOS was crowned at Palermo "King of the Two Sicilies!" When he ſucceeded to the Crown of Spain, he transferred to his ſon FERDINAND the Sicilian Diadem, which has ſince continued in the poſſeſſion of that family, but not annexed to the Spaniſh Monarchy.

The brave inhabitants of Sicily have thus been engaged in many ſucceſsful ſtruggles for freedom and independence. From their antient hiſtory we learn, that they maintained their liberty till they were forced to yield to the irreſtible weight of the Roman Power. When Sicily was ſeparated from the Empire of Rome, it continued an independent kingdom, with little interruption, till the fifteenth century. In modern times, though Sicily has become united with Naples, the circumſtances of its hiſtory, and the name which is impoſed on the united kingdom, will juſtify its claim of being always the paramount State. The deſire and the pretenſions of France to incorporate Sicily with the uſurped kingdom of Naples, will excite the ſtrongeſt indignation, and provoke the moſt deſperate ſtruggle. The French name has long been an object of averſion to the Sicilians, and they muſt be re-

garded by France with diſtruſt and jealouſy. The reſiſtance which they are enabled to oppoſe to the efforts of the enemy, and the powerful aid which they receive from Great Britain, will inflame the hatred of the French, who, in the event of conqueſt, might be ſwayed by the influence of revenge. In the impending conteſt the courage of the Sicilians muſt be animated by the ſtrongeſt motives—their attachment to their Sovereign, the love of their country, their independence, their liberty, and their dread of the vengeance of the enemy. They may juſtly exclaim, with their foretathers, who deprecated the return of MARCELLUS, to whom Sicily had been allotted in his Fourth Conſulate, "*Obrui Ætna Ignibus aut mergi Freto, ſatius illi Inſulæ eſſe quam velut dedi poſcæ inimico.*"

But while the Reſources and the Arms of Britain are employed in the Defence of Sicily, while a Britiſh Fleet, commanded by an enterpriſing Leader, menaces the Shores of Italy, the threats and preparations of the enemy will meet a bold defiance. The Uſurper, foiled in his attempts, and diſtruſtful of his ſubjects will be compelled to relinquiſh his projects af attack, and driven to conſult his ſafety. The faith and juſtice due to an Ally will enſure the protection and aid of Britain to the SICILIAN MONARCH. The expediency of maintaining the independence of Sicily, and of ſecuring it from the graſp of the enemy, is obvious, and highly important, in a Commercial and Military view. As a convenient *Entrepot* for the Trade of England with Italy, with the Levant, and other Markets of the Mediterranean, Sicily can never be overlooked by a Commercial Nation.

The great fertility of the ſoil, which is capable of almoſt incredible increaſe, will ſupply the wants of Malta, which would otherwiſe be a burdenſome though ſtill a neceſſary poſſeſſion. Without the aſſiſtance of Sicily, Malta muſt be immediately ſupplied by this Country with every neceſſary for its ſupport. That Iſland might derive occaſional aid from the coaſt of Barbary; but could never rely on that ſource for the permanent means of ſubſiſtence. The command of the Italian Market, the facilitation of Commercial Intercourſe in the Mediterranean, will be enſured to the Britiſh Merchant by the independence of Sicily, and its alliance with this Country.

Under preſent circumſtances, the dependence of that Iſland on France would almoſt totally exclude us from the trade of the South of Europe. As a Military Station, Sicily is equally important. From that poſt the enemy may be awed and kept in

check, or advantageously attacked in Italy. The movements of the Enemy may be closely watched, and any future attempt on Egypt readily discovered and promptly repelled. It will afford shelter and supplies to our Fleets in the Mediterranean; and will furnish necessaries and refreshments after a voyage to troops returning from an Expedition, or destined to engage in some enterprise.

By Sicily, in times of hostility, we shall obtain facilities for conducting military operations, and for annoying the Enemy. In times of war and peace our commerce will be effectually secured. By preventing the dependence of this Island on France, we shall also deprive the Enemy of advantages which might perhaps be employed with still greater success against ourselves.

In every view, we are impressed with a conviction of the necessity and expediency of maintaining the independence of Sicily, and of continuing in firm alliance with that Country. The confidence which FERDINAND has reposed in the justice, the honor, and the power, of his Ally, will not be deceived or disappointed. The British Throne will exhibit a bright example of generosity and good faith; and the magnanimity of the SOVEREIGN will be seconded by the policy of the Government, and the wishes of the people. [*True Briton.*

IMPORTANCE OF PORTUGAL.

In detailing the principal Obstacles to the Restoration of Peace, in our Paper, we have endeavoured to impress upon our Readers the Military and Commercial Importance of *Sicily*, and the necessity of maintaining the Independence of *Portugal*. The danger which threatens our Ancient and Faithful Ally, in consequence of the declared intention of incorporating that Kingdom with *Spain*, as an equivalent for the ceded Provinces of *Biscay*, *Navarre*, *Catalonia*, and *Arragon*, is a subject pregnant with the deepest interest, and a cause of the most anxious concern.

The avowed and deliberate motive for the Invasion of *Portugal* is an aggravation of the injustice of the project, and an additional claim to the exertions of a powerful and generous Ally. The intimate and natural Connection which has long subsisted between this Country and *Portugal*, has been established upon the wisest grounds, and supported by the closest ties which can cement the Alliance of Nations. *Portugal*, in a former age, was in some measure indebted to *England* for the recovery of indepen-

dance, and the firm establishment of the HOUSE of BRAGANZA on the Throne. This Bond of Friendship has been strengthened by a sense of mutual interest, and by the reciprocation of Commercial Advantages. The existence of Treaties at various periods, by which the Ports of *Portugal* have been opened, on the most favourable terms, to the Trade of *Britain*, is an evidence of the general policy of our ancestors in maintaining a Connection with that Kingdom We are thus furnished with a Commercial Depot, with an Emporium for our Manufactures, and with a place of refuge and shelter to the ships of our Merchants in times of Peace and of War.

By the *Methuen* Treaty in 1703, denominated from the name of the Negotiator, several important privileges and advantages are secured to this County. The woollen cloths and woollen manufactures of *Great Britain*, are allowed to be imported into *Portugal*, with the obligation only of admitting the wines of the growth of *Portugal* into this country, at a rate of duty not exceeding that which attaches to the wines of *France*. Many immunities are enjoyed by the British Merchants who reside at *Lisbon*; and every facility is afforded to the operations of Commerce. With a view to the preservation of our Trade, we cannot too strongly enforce the incalculable value of *Portugal* and *Sicily*. The attempts of the enemy to obtain the possession of them will also be exerted with a zeal proportioned to their importance. Whether the Independance of these States be endangered by the strokes of policy or the hostile attempts of the Enemy, the enlightened Government of this Country will be jealous, firm, and vigilant, in the prosecution of a contest which involves the vital interests of our Commerce, and the sources of National Prosperity.

The importance which has been at every period attached to the Security of *Portugal* affords a strong presumption that the present crisis will display the justice and magnanimity of the BRITISH SOVEREIGN, in protecting his faithful and national Ally from the effects of premeditated aggression and unprovoked hostility. The expediency, in a Military and Commercial View, of resisting the attempts of the Enemy to subjugate *Portugal*, will give additional force to the claims of justice, and to the generous emotions of the British Nation.

The extraordinary exertions which were made for the relief of *Portugal*, in 1762, are a proof of the great value which this country attached to the Alliance and Security of that Kingdom. That *France* and *Spain* considered this Connection of the highest impor-

tance, is manifested by the application which was made on this occasion to the COURT of LISBON. A joint Memorial, the first fruit of the FAMILY COMPACT, was presented by the COURTS of FRANCE and SPAIN, to induce the KING of PORTUGAL to withdraw from his Alliance with this Country. The Memorial expatiated on the situation of the Portuguese Dominions, and the nature of the English Power. It was contended, that the English Squadrons could not keep the sea in all seasons, or cruize on the principal coasts, for the purpose of interrupting the French and Spanish Navigation, without the ports and assistance of *Portugal?*—that the riches of *Portugal* passed into the hands of *England*, and thus gave her the power to attack the Possessions and Commerce of other Countries—that *Portugal*, consequently, furnished the English with the means of prosecuting the war: and that thence resulted the obligation of *England* to send troops to the assistance of *Portugal.*

If arguments were wanted to demonstrate the Policy of our Connection with *Portugal*, these representations of the Enemy would amply supply them.

The firmness of the PORTUGUESE MONARCH in resisting the demands of the COMBINED COURTS—requiring the violation of his established Connections—the sacrifice of the interests of his Crown—and the infringement of the faith of Treaties—was quickly followed by the Invasion of his Frontiers. A powerful Armament was promptly dispatched by *Great Britain* to the assistance of her Ally. A British Fleet, which conveyed 18,000 English, with an ample supply of money, arms, artillery, and warlike stores, to the relief of *Portugal*, was commanded by the DUKE of YORK, the Brother of the present SOVEREIGN. The zeal and talents displayed in early youth by this gallant Prince have rendered his premature death a subject of most poignant regret. The progress of the Enemy was speedily interrupted by the junction of the English Forces with the Troops of *Portugal.* The Enemy soon beheld the Spanish Province of *Estremadura* penetrated by the Confederate Army. The capture of *Valentia de Alcantara*, and of the General who was appointed to command in the Invasion of *Portugal*, will bear immortal testimony to the valour of the British troops, and the military talent of General BURGOYNE. The memorable attack of the Enemy's camp at *Villa-Vetha*, an enterprise entrusted to the same Commander, was executed with equal spirit and success by General BURGOYNE and Colonel LEE. The zeal and intrepidity displayed by BURGOYNE'S Regiment (16th)

of Light Dragoons, will ever be a ſource of triumph and of glory to the British Arms. The Spaniards, twice defeated with conſiderable loſs, and foiled in all their attempts, were compelled to retreat with diſgrace, and to abandon the hopeleſs project of ſubduing *Portugal*.

The Political and Commercial Value of *Portugal* is enhanced by the conſideration of the vaſt extent of Coaſt which is at preſent poſſeſſed or influenced by the Enemy.

The Excluſion of our Commerce and Manufactures from the Ports of *Europe* has ever been the favourite aim of the RULER of FRANCE. The occupation of the Ports of *Liſbon* and *Oporto*, from their Commercial and Military Uſe to this Country, will be deemed objects of the greateſt importance by our Foes. The impoſſibility of ſucceeding by the Naval Powers of *France* and *Spain* will ſtimulate the Enemy to reſort to Military Operations.

But, in every event, we may confidently rely, that the Courage of our Troops, and the Talents of their Commanders, will reſiſt the efforts and defeat the Projects of our inveterate Enemy. In the preſent criſis, our Faithful Ally is threatened with the moſt atrocious outrage, and unprovoked aggreſſion, which have ever been recorded in the hiſtory of Nations. The valuable and important Provinces of *Biſcay*, *Navarre*, *Catalonia*, and part of *Arragon*, are deſtined to be wreſted from the SPANISH MONARCHY, to erect an independant Principality for the PRINCE of PEACE, a currupt and a treacherous Subject, who has ſacrified the intereſts, and betrayed the honour of his Country. *Spain* has yielded with abject ſervility to Spoliation and Diſmemberment for this unworthy purpoſe; and is inſtigated to attempt the Subjugation of *Portugal*, as an atonement for the injury, and an equivalent for the defalcation of Territory.

Degenerate and degraded Spaniards! will you tamely ſubmit to this contumelious Projects? Will you conſent to ſee your Country diſmembered and enfeebled, to gratify the ambition, and reward the perfidy, of a treacherous Miniſter, to whoſe fatal aſcendancy, in the Councils of *Spain* your weak and unfortunate SOVEREIGN may juſtly attribute the commencement of his vaſſalage to *France*, the progreſs of his humiliation, and the conſummation of his diſgrace? Natives of *Biſcay*, *Navarre*, *Catalonia* and *Arragon!* will you patiently ſubmit to the ignominious yoke of a Traitor? Will you ſurrender the proud diſtinctions of your Anceſtry? Will you forfeit the name of Spaniards; will you bow the neck in homage to a faithleſs hireling, who has betrayed his Country, and become the venal inſtrument of your Oppreſſor?

Inhabitants of *Portugal!* you will be animated in the defence of your Country by the example and the virtues of YOUR GALLANT PRINCE—You will be aided by the resources and efforts of a Powerful Ally—You will be impelled, by too just a hatred of the Spanish Name, to avenge the injuries and insults of your Enemy, who would want only to despoil you of Independence and Freedom!—Confide in the merits of your cause, and aver to *Europe* and the World the dire necessity which compel you to resort to force! The assertion of your Rights, your Liberty, your Honour, your Existence, will sanctify your appeal to Arms; and the Voice of Nations will ratify the Justice of your Plea—*Justum est Bellum quibus necessarium; et pia Arma quibus nulla, nisi in Armis, relinquitur spes.* [*True Briton, Aug.* 22.

TOM PAINE ON FEDERALISM.

The following extracts, from one of this writer's Addresses to the People of America, will remove some mistakes which have too long prevailed in England respecting the character and views of the *Federalists*, who are now endeavouring to scatter the seeds of irreconcileable *enmity* between both countries. A late unfortunate accident has revived their criminal hopes, to which PAINE was supposed to have given a *death blow*, on his return to America. He thus describes the circumstances in which he found the country at that time:

"Fourteeen years and something more have produced a change at least among a part of the people; and I ask myself what it is? I meet or hear of thousands of my former connections, who are men of the same principles and friendships as when I left them. But a non-descript race, and of equivocal generation, assuming the name of *Federalists* (a name that describes no character of principle good or bad, and may equally be applied to either), has since started up with the rapidity of a mushroom; and, like a mushroom, is withering on its rootless stalk. Are those men *federalised* to support the liberties of their country, or to overturn them?—to add to its fair fame, or riot on its spoils? The name contains no defined idea. It is like JOHN ADAMS's definition of a Republic, in his Letter to Mr. WYTHE, of Virginia. *It is*, says he, *an Empire of Laws, and not of Men.* But as laws may be bad, as well as good, an empire of Laws may be the best of all governments, or the worst of all tyrannies. But JOH-

ADAMS is a man of paradoxical heresies, and consequently of a bewildered mind. He wrote a book entitled *A Defence of the American Constitutions*; and the principles of it are an attack upon them. But the book is descended to the tomb of forgetfulness; and the best fortune that can attend its author, is quietly to follow its fate. JOHN ADAMS was not born for immorality.—But to return to *federalism* * * *.

"During the time of the old Congress, and prior to the establishment of the Federal Government, *the continental belt was too loosely buckled.* The several States were united in name, but not in fact; and that nominal union had neither centre nor circle. The laws of one state frequently interfered with, and sometimes opposed, those of another. Commerce between State and State was without protection, and confidence without a point to rest on. The condition the country was then in was aptly described by PELATIAH WEBSTER, when he said *Thirteen staves, and ne'er a hoop will not make a barrel*."

Mr. PAINE here enters into some details not so interesting to Englishmen as to his American readers, to shew, that, if the name of *Federalist* implied one who was for cementing the union by a general government, operating equally over all the States in all matters that embraced the common interest, he ought to stand first upon the list of *Federalists*, as, in the year 1783, he had been the first to propose the addition of *a Continental Legislature to Congress, to be elected by the several States.* Though his sentiments on the subject were known to many persons then in Office, yet he declined throwing out any idea of it in the newspapers, or bringing it forward at that time, from the dislike he felt "*to be always the proposer of new things*;" and because "*he did not think the country was quite wrong enough to be put right.*" Increasing embarrassments prompted the State of Virginia, in 1787, to submit to the consideration of other States a plan of federal government, to which, however, some very strong objections lay, on constitutional grounds, such as the importance of preserving the forms as well as the principles of a Republic and the danger of placing the executive power in the hands of a single individual, where it might grow into tyranny, as it had done in England under OLIVER CROMWELL, and more recently in France.

These objections, Mr PAINE says, "were overcome by two considerations: the one was the absolute necessity of a federal government; and the other, the rational reflection, that, as government in America is founded on the representative system, any

error in the first essay could be reformed by the same quiet and rational process, by which the Constitution was first formed; and that, either by the generation then living, or by those who were to succeed." Here the writer gives way to a warning burst of sentiment, and asserts, that, "if ever America lose sight of this principle, she will be no longer the LAND OF LIBERTY:—*the* FATHER *will become the* ASSASSIN *of the* RIGHTS *of his* SON, *and his* DESCENDANTS *be a* RACE *of* SLAVES." He then proceeds thus:

"As many thousands who were minors are grown up to manhood since the name of *federalist* began, it became necessary, for their information, to go back and shew the origin of the name, which is now no longer what it was; but it is the more necessary to do this, in order to bring forward, in the open face of day, the apostacy of those who first called themselves *federalists*. To them it served as *a cloak for treason—a mask for tyranny*. Scarcely were they placed in the seat of power and office, when federalism was to be destroyed, and the representative system of government, the pride and glory of America, and the palladium of her liberties, was to be overthrown and abolished. *The next generation was* NOT *to be* FREE; *the* SON *was to* BEND HIS NECK *beneath the* FATHER'S FOOT, *and live* DEPRIVED *of his* RIGHTS *under* HEREDITARY CONTROUL. Among the men of this apostate description is to be ranked the ex-president JOHN ADAMS. It has been the political career of this man *to begin with hypocrisy, proceed with arrogance*, and *end in contempt*. May such be the fate of all such characters.

"I have had doubts of JOHN ADAMS ever since the year 1776. In a conversation with me at that time, concerning the Pamphlet *Common Sense*, I saw plainly, that JOHN was for independence, merely because he expected to be made great by it; it was not, indeed, difficult to perceive (for the surliness of his temper makes him an awkward hypocrite) that his head was as full of Kings, Queens, and Knaves, as a Pack of Cards. But JOHN has lost deal.

"When a man has a concealed project in his brain that he wants to bring forward, and fears will not succeed, he often begins with it as physicians do by suspected poison—try it at first on an animal: if it agree with the stomach of the animal, he makes further experiments; and this was the way JOHN took. His brain was teeming with projects to overturn the liberties of America, and the representative system of Government; and he began by hinting it in little complaints. The Secretary of JOHN JAY, an

excellent painter and a poor politician, told me in the presence of another American, DANIEL PARKER, that, in a company, where himself was present, JOHN ADAMS talked of making the Government hereditary, and that, as Mr. WASHINGTON had no children, it should be made hereditary in the family of LUND WASHINGTON. JOHN had not impudence enough to propose himself in the first instance, as the old French Normandy Baron did, who offered to come over to be King of America; and, if Congress did not accept his offer, he hoped they would give him thirty thousand pounds for the generosity of it. JOHN, like a mole, was grubbing his way to it under ground. He knew that LUND WASHINGTON was unknown, for nobody had heard of him; and that as the President had no children to succeed him, the Vice-President had: and if the treason had succeeded, and the hint with it, the goldsmith might be sent for, to take measure of the head of JOHN or his son Q. for *a golden wig*. In this case the good people of Boston might have had for a King the man whom they have rejected as a Delegate."

Here the writer goes on in a sarcastic strain to expose the consummate vanity of JOHN, and the criminal designs of the *federalists*. We cannot help thinking that the insignificance into which that party fell, was a fortunate event for Great Britain. Under their former shew of respect for the English government, and of an abhorrence of French anarchy, their grand aim appears to have been the establishment of their power on the ruins of American freedom. What a pliant instrument would ADAMS have been in the hands of such a politician as BONAPARTE, who knows so well how to make the avarice or silly pride of other persons subservient to his own views of aggrandizement! But JEFFERSON is proof against the efforts of state craft. Though he once felt, in common with many good men, warm wishes for the happy issue of the French Revolution; yet, when he saw it take a very different turn, and that BONAPARTE, after duping and enslaving France, aimed at nothing less than universal empire, he found it necessary to employ a double degree of vigilance and caution in all intercourse with such a man, & is said to have declared it as his opinion, "That Great Britain and America were the only powers upon earth that could set bounds to the rapacity and ambition of the insatiable despot."

GEE, in his treatise on trade, says, that the *banks* of the Thames contains more riches than all the *banks* on the continent.

SNAKES IN THE LIVER.

The following letter, written by an American Gentleman, was addressed to a Physician in London.

" A certain Daniel Norwood, well known in this country (Pennsylvania), who lived not far from Indian River, after having been in a drunken frolic, to which he was too much addicted, and having looked very weak, feverish, and yellow, and emaciated a considerable time before, was taken one morning with a most violent vomitting, which his wife hearing, did not quickly run to his assistance, thinking it only a punishment of excessive drinking; though pity at last prevailed; but before she had reached the bed, he had *vomitted up a pretty large snake*, on which he lay stupid or unable to speak.—The snake, seen by others as well as his wife, was of the kind, called here the *red bellied snake*: on measuring the part of the tings, which they asserted answered to its thickness, I found it two inches and one tenth in circumference; the length was not given me with any exactness, but it was well proportioned as the same sort of snakes are: its head was broad and large, its belly red, and its back brown. The snake was lively after its grand effort in forcing its way to light and liberty, though it knew not well how to fly and hide from sight, yet when touched by a broom-stick, it clapsed round it, so that they carried it away to a rivulet at hand, and could give no more account of it, to my disappointment, as I would most gladly have procured it, to preserve it as a curiosity. But poor Norwood never recovered it; he died two days after, without acquainting any physician.

" His example has convinced every body here in an opinion which, though I have been opposing these twenty years, I am almost ready to adopt, viz. that men or other creatures bit by snakes, provided the poison is permitted to pass through them at all, though by medicine restored to life, yet will, in process of time, have a snake of the very same kind, colour, spots, shape, &c. growing to and fed by his liver. For Mr. Norwood had been bit by a *red-bellied snake* exactly of the very sort, between his eyes, when he was a little boy, as he was stooping among the vines, and gathering cucumbers. The poison had not been well cured; he continued in a poor state of health, ill coloured, and as though he had visceral obstructions, for a year, though taking some prescriptions of a Doctor Davys here at that time. I suppose the virtues of the juice of hoar hound and plantain were not then known, which, I think, never fail in snake bites.

"On a conteſt, long before my time, in Suſſex, among ſome curious old men, among whom were the Chief Juſtice Ryves, Holt, and Wm Till, Eſqrs. (from ſome of whom I had the ſtory), whether ſnakes grew to the livers of animals bitten by them? they wiſely reſolved to make the experiment on a dog. They found an old dog, who was known to kill ſnakes, whenever he found them, which, neverthelefs of his prudence and addreſs in that art, very often had bit him, and made him very ſick, though in time he would recover again, and, like a gallant ſoldier, return to the charge when he had an opportunity. To this hardy veteran, on the day appointed for the experiment, before many witneſſes, they gave his *quietus*; and, on the moſt careful examination, they found ſome of almoſt every ſort of ſnake known in this part of the world (as many of each as they had actually ſuppoſed had bit him), adhering by their mouths to his liver, ſo that all preſent were *fully ſatisfied of the fact*. Let the cauſe, manner, or inſtruments, &c. be deſcribed by him who is able.

"Whether theſe (and many other difficulties), will not tend to weaken the beautiful *orary ſyſtem?* That is, the nature of the ſemen *ſerpentium?* Whether it does not appear ſtrange, that an exaſperated ſnake ſhould procreate a ſnake like itſelf, from its *bag of poiſon*, attenuated by madneſs, and injected through its poiſoned fangs, into the wound it makes? Whether, at this rate, the female is not unleſs?

"Whether biting a child in the noſe, between the eyes, is not an odd place to lay ſnake eggs? or if there were eggs at all, how did they reach the liver? Whether, as the man was ſo poor and emaciated long before, it had not quite eat up his liver, then poſſibly ſtept round by the duct into the gallbladder, which would ſoon ſicken him, and thence, by the common canal, force its way, with horrid violence, into the ſtomach; and thence, attempting to feed on that very ſenſible part, the poor remains of exhauſted nature were ſtimulated, attempted, and actually ejected the enemy? But I need offer no queſtions; the fact itſelf will excite a ſpeculation, to a mind inquiſitive after philoſophic truths.

Your's, &c.

"MATTHEW WILSON."

An *Iriſh* Poet, in his deſcription of a hoſpitable manſion in the Weſt of Ireland, ſays:—

"There youthful BACCHUS held his ivy-throne;
"There many a bottle bled without a groan."

SOMERSET ASSIZES.

TRIAL OF JOHN DOEKE ROMNEY ROVELET, FOR FORGERY.

The following caſe, which excited uncommon intereſt throughout the county of Somerſet, came on at Wells, laſt Tueſday, before Baron THOMPSON.

John Doeke Romney, alias *Rovelet*, was indicted for having feloniouſly and knowingly forged a certain Bill of Exchange, dated Grenada, 10th November, 1804, for 420l. ſterling, payable at nine months ſight to the order of George Danley, Eſq. and drawn by Willis and Co. on Meſſrs. Child and Co. in London, with the forged acceptance of Meſſrs. Child and Co. on the face thereof, with intent to defraud Mary Simeon.

Mr. BURROUGH with great ability entered into all the details of the caſe, which were afterwards ſubſtantiated by the evidence.

Mr. Philip George, the younger, clerk to the Mayor of Bath, ſtated, that the Bill in queſtion was delivered to him by the Mayor of Bath, the 29th May, and that he had ever ſince kept the Bill in his own cuſtody.

Mrs. Mary Simeon, dealer in laces, of Bath, was next called, and was proceeding to give her evidence, when Mr. JEKYLL, Counſel for the Priſoner, ſubmitted a legal objection to the Court. As the greateſt preciſion and accuracy were neceſſary, he had to obſerve that there was a difference, which appeared to him material, between the bill itſelf and the bill as ſet forth in the indictment. The words to which he alluded were Willis and C. in the bill, whereas in the indictment they were plainly ſet forth Willis and Co. After ſome diſcuſſion on this point, and Baron THOMPSON and the Jury agreeing that there appeared upon compariſon no eſſential difference, as the letter o could be diſtinguiſhed in the bill, the objection was over-ruled, and the trial went on.

Mrs. Simeon depoſed, that in April, 1805, ſhe lived at Bath; the priſoner at the bar came to her houſe on or about the 16th of March 1805; having looked at ſeveral articles in which ſhe dealt, he bought a fan, paid for it, and ſaid he ſhould bring his wife with him in the afternoon. He accordingly did ſo, and brought Elizabeth Barnet as his wife, Mrs. Romney; he aſked whether Mrs. Simeon had a Bruſſels veil of 150 guineas value? the witneſs anſwered, ſhe had not; he then bought two yards of lace at four guineas a yard, and went away. This happened on a Saturday. The Monday following he came again, accompanied by his wife, looked at a lace cloak, at veils worth five and twenty guineas, and

other goods but did not buy any. In the courſe of the week he called again, and propoſed to the witneſs to purchaſe a quantity of goods, if ſhe would take a bill of a long date, accepted by Meſſrs. Child and Co. bankers, in London; witneſs anſwered, ſhe had no objection to take a bill accepted by ſuch a houſe. He returned in two or three days, and purchaſed articles to the value of about 140l. which with other goods afterwards bought, and with money advanced by her, made the priſoner her debtor to the amount of 299l. He bought all the articles himſelf, unaccompanied by his wife. In the month of April, between the 20th and 24th, the priſoner propoſed paying for the different articles, and he brought his wife to her houſe, when a meeting took place between them and the witneſs, and her brother, Mr. Du Hamel. He ſaid, "I am going to London, and I ſhould like to ſettle with you; this is the bill I propoſed to you to take; it is accepted by Child and Co. bankers, in London;" and turning over the bill, he added, "the indorſer is as good as the acceptors."

The Bill was here produced, and proved by Mrs. Simeon to be the ſame which the priſoner gave to her in April, 1805.

The witneſs then took the bill, and her brother, Mr. Du Hamel paid to him for her 35l. which with the articles previouſly bought, made the whole of the priſoner's debt amount to 299l. He wrote before her on the bill the name of John Romney, as his name. He afterwards went to London by the mail. She ſent the bill the next day to London.

The converſation which paſſed between her and the priſoner, in the preſence of her brother and Elizabeth Barnet, was entirely in the French language. He left his wife at her houſe, where ſhe ſlept. While he was abſent, the witneſs received intelligence from London that the bill was a forgery, and ſhe inſtantly wrote a letter to the priſoner informing him of it. He came to Bath in conſequence of the letter late of a Sunday night, and a meeting took place then at her houſe between him, his wife, herſelf, her brother, and her Solicitor, Mr. Luke Evill, of Bath. The converſation then paſſed in Engliſh. Several queſtions were put to the priſoner by herſelf and by Mr. Evill. Mr. Evill aſked him whether he had any buſineſs with W. A. Bailey, the indorſer, which induced him to take the bill. He ſaid Mr. Bailey had ſold ſome ſugar for him. She aſked him if Bailey lived in London; he replied, at ſome inn or coffee-houſe, the name of which ſhe did not recollect. He was then aſked in what iſland or iſlands Mr. Bailey's property was ſituated; he mentioned two or three

islands in the West Indies, but he did not know in which of them Mr. Bailey at that time was. The prisoner then enquired where the bill was, and being informed by the witness that it was in London, he said she must write to get it sent back. She however, declared that such an application would be unavailing, and the prisoner pressed her to go to London herself. She refused to go alone, and he entreated Mr. Evill to accompany her, saying that he would give Mr. Evill 20l. to defray the expences of the journey, which he accordingly did. She set out at ten o'clock that night, accompanied by Mr. Evill, and obtained the bill from Messrs. Sloper and Allen, in whose custody it was, by paying three hundred guineas, which was all the mony she then had at her banker's. She brought the bill back to Bath, having stopped but one day in London, but the prisoner was not at Bath when she returned. He had left some property at her house with his wife, who had removed from Sidney House, with his cloaths, &c. The bill remained after this in her custody about a twelve month, and was given up to Mr. Evill by her brother. Mr. Durant paid the whole of the debt due by the prisoner, on the 6th of May, 1805; a few days after the prisoner finally left Bath.

Upon the cross-examination of Mrs Simeon, it appeared, that she considered the prisoner and Elizabeth Barnet as man and wife. It was not until May, 1806, that she appeared before the Mayor of Bath, against the prisoner, whom she knew to have been in the Fleet prison. She did not go before the Magistrate at the solicitation of Mr. Durant, nor did she at any time, nor on any account, receive any money from Durant, but what was actually and fairly due to her by the prisoner.

Although Mrs. Simeon was considerably agitated in being obliged to come forward as a witness, she delivered the whole of her testimony with remarkable clearness and precision.

Mr. Du Hamel, the brother of Mrs Simeon, corroborated all the principal facts stated by his sister. He was present when the prisoner paid Mrs. Simeon the bill in question, and saw him write his name, Romney, on the bill. He gave the prisoner 35l for his sister. It was on a Tuesday night the prisoner set off for London, after giving the bill; and when informed of the forgery, he returned to Bath the Sunday night following. At the meeting which then took place in the presence of the witness, Mrs. Simeon, Elizabeth Barnet, & Mr. Evill, the prisoner said the bill was good, and had been given to him by Mr. Bailey, who was a respectable planter in the West Indies, as he himself was. The

morning after Mrs. Simeon left Bath for the purpose of obtaining the bill in London, the prisoner came into his bed-room to claim some clothes he wanted, but which, he the witness, could not give, as the keys could not be found. The prisoner then asked him what the consequences would be if Mrs. Simeon did not get the bill; and he answered, the prisoner would be in a very dangerous situation if Mr. Bailey could not be produced. The prisoner returned the same morning to London, where he said he hoped to see Mrs. Simeon..

Mr. Whelan deposed, that he was a clerk in the house of Messrs. Child and Co. He had filled that situation for about nine years, and from his knowledge of the business, he was enabled to state their manner of accepting bills. There was no general accepting clerk, and bills were accepted as occasion required by different clerks, but very rarely by any one of the partners in the firm. No bill was, to his knowledge, ever accepted in red-ink, which was only used when through the mistake of the stationer a line was omitted in the books which ought to have been ruled in red-ink. The house had no correspondents whatever at Grenada by the name of Willis and Co. and the acceptance which appeared on the face of the bill, was not the acceptance of Messrs. Child and Co.

Mr. Comyn was next called, but his evidence was not at all material.

Mr. Luke Evill, Solicitor for the prosecution, stated, that he had sent the bill from Bath to his agent in London, for the purpose of its being delivered to Mr. Durant.

Elizabeth Barnet, a very interesting and beautiful young woman, was the next witness called. She deposed, that she first became acquainted with the prisoner in the month of September, 1804, when at Liverpool. About a fortnight after she first saw him, she began to live with him, and continued till the 16th of June, 1805; during all that period she passed under the name of Mrs. Romney. She left Liverpool in the month of January, 1805, and came to London with the prisoner. They then took lodgings at Mr. Durant's Hotel, in Albemarle-street. The account he gave of himself to her was, that he was a West Indian Planter, and that he had estates in Martinique at St. Kitts. They remained between two and three months at Mr. Durant's Hotel, during which time they were not visited by any body except a Mr. Hope, whom she remembered seeing with the prisoner. This Mr. Hope was not represented to her as being from Holland. She accompanied Mr.

Romney to Bath, and on their arrival there, they lodged at the White-Hart Inn, for about a fortnight previous to her lodging at Madame Simeon's. Soon after their arrival at the White-Hart, ſhe went along with the priſoner to Madame Simeon's to look at ſome laces and a black cloak. None of theſe articles, however, were purchaſed at that time by the priſoner, they being afterwards bought when ſhe was not preſent. She heard the priſoner ſtate to Madame Simeon, that he would give her a bill of exchange, accepted by Child and Co. of London. She did not then ſee any bill in his poſſeſſion, but ſaw him writing one three days afterwards, when he ſent the witneſs for ſome red-ink. She brought it to him, when he was ſtill writing on the ſame piece of paper, and he ſoon afterwards wrote thereon with the red-ink, and put it up into his pocket-book, without ſaying any thing. The next day he told her ſhe muſt go & walk with him to Madame Simeon's, as he was going to pay her for ſome articles he had bought, which the witneſs had by that time got ſent home to her. She accordingly accompanied him to Madame Simeon's ſhop, where ſhe ſaw that lady, and her brother, a Mr. Du Hamel. A converſation took place betwixt them, which being entirely in French, ſhe did not underſtand. She however ſaw a paper given by the priſoner to Madame Simeon, which he took out of his pocket-book. This was the ſame paper which ſhe had formerly ſeen him writing. A good deal of converſation enſued after the bill was put down, and ſhe then ſaw Romney put his name to it. (The bill in queſtion was here ſhewn to the witneſs, and ſhe diſtinctly identified it as being the ſame one ſhe had formerly ſeen the priſoner write upon with the red ink, and afterwards indorſe with his name)—Two or three days afterwards, the priſoner left Bath for London, and the witneſs remained at Madame Simeon's. He returned on the Sunday night following, and remained at Madame Simeon's till next day. She obſerved that he was then very much diſturbed, and ſhe inquired the reaſon. The priſoner anſwered her, by ſaying, "he muſt be hanged." He aſked her to fetch him his writing deſk, which ſhe did. He then took out a large parcel of papers and burnt them. She had no opportunity of ſeeing what thoſe papers were. She aſked him, "were the papers any harm?" he ſaid yes, and that there was a paper which muſt not be ſeen. He further deſired her to go to ſuch and ſuch a trunk, and there ſhe would find a *plate* which he wiſhed her to take the firſt opportunity of throwing into the river. This plate ſhe found without any thing with it, and ſhe put it into her own trunk amongſt her

wearing apparel. He wrote her a letter afterwards from Chippenham, requesting her "to remember the river." (This letter not being produced, no interrogations were put concerning it.) She had not an opportunity of throwing this plate into the river, as she never went out but under Madame Simeon's protection. She never lived with the prisoner after that day, the 6th of June, 1805. She, however, remembered visiting him in the Fleet Prison. She was soon afterwards arrested at Bath, at the prisoner's instance, for the sum of 20,320l. and carried to Winchester Gaol, and afterwards removed to the King's Bench. She saw the prisoner on this occasion, and again at the Old Bailey, when he was examined as a witness against her on her trial. He then charged her with having robbed him on the 11th of June, 1805, of 40 guineas and a diamond ring, when he was in the Fleet Prison. This charge was totally without foundation, as was also the alledged debt of 20,320l. She never had any transaction in her life to which such a charge could refer. She heard him also give his evidence at Westminster-Hall.

(Cross-Examined by Mr. JEKYLL.)

She deposed that her real name was Elizabeth Barnet. She is the daughter of a farmer in Shropshire, from whom she had a plain education. She left her father when 19 years of age, and went to Liverpool, where she lodged with a Mrs. Barns—she lived in Liverpool about nine or ten months. After she had left off seeing Mr. Rovelet in the Fleet, she lodged at a Mr. Fox's, in Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, for seven or eight weeks. She afterwards went to Berry-street.

The prisoner's Counsel (at his suggestion) here made various attempts to blacken the character of this young woman, but her answers completely confuted the suggestions.

To some additional interrogatories by Mr. BURROUGH, this witness further deposed, that the prisoner, Romney, sued out a writ against her for 1200l. exclusive of the sum before mentioned. This was after she had ceased to visit him in prison, and had gone to reside at her father's, and it was also previous to the arrest for the 20,320l. already taken notice of. No demand was made against her by the prisoner, when she visited him in the gaol. She is now about to return to her father's, and he knows of her intention to do so. She has three sisters and a brother, who were all residing with her father when she first left home. When she was arrested for the 20,320l, she was examined before the Mayor of Bath. What

she related concerning the bill in question she most solemnly declared was the perfect truth.

On the interrogatories of Mr. Baron, Thompson the learned Judge, this witness added that she could read writing pretty well; when she brought the red ink to the prisoner, she remembered asking him what he had written, and he said he was drawing on Child and Co. She then observed to him, that what he had written with the red ink looked wery handsome—this made her perfectly certain as to the bill produced on this trial being the identical bill she had seen the prisoner writing. Mr. Romney at that time thought she could not read writing; he was at that time teaching her to write his name as he did, and she had made considerable progress in imitating his hand. The bill, upon which he wrote across with the red ink, was printed (meaning engraved) exactly as the one now produced. The next day, when she saw the bill given by the prisoner to Madame Simeon, she particularly remarked the date upon it being the same as that she had formerly seen.

Here the evidence for the prosecution closed, it being deemed perfectly unnecessary to bring forward any of the other witnesses who were in attendance.

The prisoner was then called on for his defence, and apparently with considerable confidence and firmness addressed the Court:

The circumstances attending the bill for which he stood charged, he could very well explain: about the month of June, 1803, a quantity of coffee, rum, and sugar, the produce of his estates in the West Indies, were sold by his agent, a Mr. M'Claurin, to a gentleman of the name of Wm. Anthony Bailey, for which he (Mr. Bailey) gave a bill of exchange, drawn by the house of Calvert and Simpson, of Christopher's, in the West Indies, upon the house of Bond and Proctor, at Lancaster, at six months date, for 218l. 16s This bill he (the prisoner) consented to take as payment of the produce sold, and coming to England upon business, he brought it with him. On being presented to the House of Bond and Proctor, acceptance was refused, and it was therefore noted, and returned to his agent in the West Indies, in the year 1804, who meeting with Mr. Bailey, at St. Bartholemew's received in lieu of said bill a bond for 300l. to answer the damage arising from the expence of protesting, &c. as well as the original sum. This bond was transmitted to him by his agent, who advised at the same time, that Mr. Bailey would be in England in the end of September 1804, and that the transaction could be settled with himself,

On Mr. Bailey's arrived in London, in January, 1805, he (Romney) received a letter from him, addreſſed to him when at Liverpool, informing him of his readineſs to ſettle the buſineſs. He (the priſoner) accordingly waited on Mr. Bailey at his lodgings, in Craven ſtreet, Strand, when he offered him ſome other bills of exchange, drawn and accepted by other houſes in England, which he (the priſoner) did not object to, provided he knew the acceptors. Several bills were then produced, and among others, that one in queſtion for 420l. which he conſented to take from him and pay him the difference, which amounted to 139l. 7s. The bill was then indorſed by Mr. Bailey to him, on his aſſurance that it was a good and valid draft on Meſſrs. Child and Co. It having then about ſeven or eight months to run, it became in a manner uſeleſs to him, as he could not get it diſcounted. Happening to be at Bath, he offered it to Mrs. Simeon, ſhe having no objection to take it in payment of an account run up to 130l. by the young-woman who had accompanied him there. Mrs. Simeon agreed to account to him for the proceeds. Having occaſion to go to London, Mrs. Simeon offered him an apartment for his trunks, &c. which he accepted, leaving the young woman under the care of Mrs. Simeon. He was then lodging at Sidney Houſe, and as he did not think it ſafe to leave his effects at a public hotel, he removed them to Mrs. Simeon's houſe, in the Grove, Bath, in his own carriage, and by his own ſervants. As he could not get a large Bank of England Note for 100l. broke or changed into ſmall notes, he applied to Mrs. Simeon, who accommodated him with the loan of 30l. in ſmall Bank of England notes, and at the ſame time he indorſed the bill for 420l. to that Lady; in the preſence of her brother, who offered him more money in country bank notes, which he refuſed, as he only wanted ſo much as to pay the expences of his journey to London. After leaving his addreſs with Mrs. Simeon, he was accompanied by her brother to the mail coach. The addreſs he left was "Durant's Hotel, or at Harman and Co's, Old Jewry" After being a few hours in town, he was arreſted at the ſuit of his jewellery, Mr. Davis of Sackville ſtreet, for a ſum of nearly 700l. which he had refuſed to pay, on account of the greater part of the charge being for diamonds, ſent to him at Bath, againſt his poſitive orders. Mr. Durant, the hotel keeper, offered, unſolicited, to become his bail in the action, ſo that he was releaſed from the lock-up-houſe, and went to Durant's, where he found a letter from Mrs. Simeon, appriſing him of the bill being a forgery, and requiring his return to Bath, or to adviſe

her what to do in the business. He was then extremely ill of a fever, created by the agitation of having been arrested; but notwithstanding his situation, he immediately set off to Bath, after writing her an answer by the mail two or three hours after he had received her letter, On seeing Mrs. Simeon and her brother, the forgery became the subject of discussion. He avowed that he was then ready to reclaim the indorsement, and he tendered back to Mrs. Simeon the 30 or 35l. which he had borrowed of her. She appeared to expect that he would lend her about 430l. which he resisted, as he had not so much money about him. He told her Solicitor, who was present, that he was perfectly ready to account for the bill having come into his possession; and therefore that he had little to apprehend from any criminal prosecution by Messrs. Child and Co. He referred Mrs. Simeon and her brother to Mr. Hope, of Harley street, and to Messrs. Harman and Co. of the Old Jewry, for his character, he being personally known to them. He had also recommended to Mrs. Simeon and her Solicitor to make the necessary inquiries respecting the bill; and therefore wished them to go to London, and had readily paid their expences.

The prisoner then stated, as a proof of his innocence, that he might, when in the rules of the Fleet, have made his escape, had he been conscious of any guilt; and concluded his defence, by a long detail of circumstances for the purpose of shewing that the prosecution was founded in malice.

The only witness called on the part of the prisoner, was George Fox.—It appeared, that Elizabeth Barnett had lodged at his house, in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, about two months; he was a tailor and draper.

Baron Thompson summed up, in a very able manner, and recapitulated with great minuteness, the whole of the evidence. A great length of time had been spent in the trial, but not unnecessarily, as the prisoner was charged with a crime, which went to affect his life, and was an offence destructive to the commercial credit of the country. The charges in the indictment, however apparently different, resolved themselves into the same. The prisoner had told the Jury a long story of the manner in which he became possessed of the bill, but he had called no evidence to substantiate the truth of his assertions. If, upon the whole of the testimony before them, the Jury believed the prisoner to be guilty of forging the acceptance, or of uttering it, knowing it to be forged, they would find him guilty; but if, on the contrary, they had any doubts in their minds of his guilt, they would acquit him.

The Jury having consulted for a few minutes, returned a verdict of—*Guilty of forging the acceptance, and of uttering it, knowing it to be forged.*

The trial lasted nearly twelve hours, and the Court was filled in every part. Among the audience were the first characters in the county. The prisoner was generally known at Bath, where he passed for a West-Indian of considerable fortune and family.

He was EXECUTED on the 4th September, 1806.

TRIM ASSIZES, AUGUST 15.

A cause came on to be tried before the Right Honorable Lord Norbury and a respectable Jury.

Christopher Adams, for receiving a piece of cheque, containing 20 yards, the property of Daniel Murphy, from Sarah Colles, knowing the same to have been stolen.

Daniel Murphy proved the cheque as his property, and that he got it in consequence of information from one Manning, a barony constable, who had found it in prisoner's field in a potatoe hedge.

Manning was produced, who proved that he had arrested Sarah Colles for the theft, and that she informed him to whom she had sold it.

Mr. Bethel objected to Manning giving any testimony of what Sarah Colles said, as she was, as he understood, in prison, and of course, if she deserved credit, was certainly the best evidence.

Lord Norbury agreed as to the doctrine laid down by Mr. Bethel, and directed that the woman should be sent for. When she was produced, she was admitted as an approver, and swore that she stole the cheque from the prosecutor, and sold it to the prisoner for two ten penny pieces and a new ribband.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bethel.—How old are you, my fine girl?—A. About eighteen; please your honour.

Q. Where were you born?—A. In the county of Longford.

Q. When did you quit the place of your nativity?—A. When I ran away with Jemmy Hill.

Q. How long since your elopement?—A. About three years since.

Q. What business does Jemmy follow?—A. A gardener by trade.

Q. Where does he reside?—A. I believe he is now on his travels.

Q. I presume he had a wish to improve himself in *Botany?*—A. Very likely.

Q. Don't you believe he'll be apt to set in the garden of South Wales *some plants of his own rearing?*—A. Not improbable.

Q. Where have you lived since Jemmy's departure?—A. Some time in the county Cavan, but latterly in the county Meath.

Q. There is as much beauty in your face as there appears to be romance in your character—pray give me leave to ask you, did you ever sit for your picture?—A. Never.

Q. Well, as you are a fine figure, perhaps you were drawn *at full length*?—A. I don't understand you.

Q. Did you ever stand in the dock at Cavan?—A. I did, and was tried for stealing corduroy, and acquitted for want of prosecution.

Mr. Bethel addressed the Court and Jury, in which he begged leave to tell a crowded auditory that he had the honour to appear there in a proud and independent county, not so much the professional Counsel of the poor prisoner at the Bar, as the unhired advocate of them all. Miserably precarious, said Mr. Bethel, would be the tenure by which his Lordship and the Gentlemen of the Jury held their lives and their properties, if they were to be disposed of on the testimony of an uncorroborated witness—even in times of direful and disastrous dismay, no Judge or Jury could be so forgetful of what they owed to the public and themselves—of what they owed to the law, as to suffer a fellow creature to perish, even by the best told tale that one unprincipled villain might plausibly fabricate and contrive, for the basest of purposes—namely, his own preservation, and the gratification of revengeful malignity.—Therefore it was, that Mr. Bethel repeated that he was an advocate for those who heard him, as well for the law, which when defined, was as beautiful a system as the combined intellect of the civilized world ever produced—he animadverted with becoming spirit and severity on the *false gallantry* which was sometimes indulged at the expence of truth & decorum, whenever a female witness was produced—but in as much as the sex was entitled to our admiration and protection, so in proportion are they objects of our abhorrence and disgust, when they are on the table calling God to witness as to the truth of that which in their consciences they know to be false, and so well calculated was the trial by jury, that such a tribunal as often decided on the manner of witnesses as the subject matter of their testimony. On paper, the perjurer has gone on unobserved, and frequently escaped the punishment due to his crime; but in a court of justice, and on a *viva voce* examination, the witness has paralyzed at the approach of the book, and retired abashed and confounded in the midst of the disdainful murmurs of an indignant populace—or if the wretch had the fearful courage to proceed, how often has he repented of his temerity, and exchanged places with the victim he intended to immolate!—Mr. Bethel observed, that he had in the defence of his Client but one witness to produce, whom accident or rather

Providence had brought into Court—a private of the Donegall militia, quartered in the town, who would prove that this woman, on whose testimony alone the fate of the prisoner depended, was for some time since in Dublin barracks, and that one of his comrades lost some articles of wearing apparel—that she made her escape at the time they were stolen, and that he had never heard or seen her till this day on the table. This in addition to the character already given by herself would, he hoped, induce a constitutional Judge, and an enlightened Jury, to pause before they would consign a fellow-creature to a prison and a grave.

The Soldier was produced, who deposed to the above facts.

Here the case closed on the part of the prisoner—when,

Lord Norbury charged the Jury, agreeing in most of the topics as laid down by the Counsel for the prisoner, at the same time his Lordship said that under all the circumstances they were the constitutional judges of every case that depended on the testimony of witnesses—he advised them to go to their chamber, and pause and consider what verdict they should return.

The Jury retired, and in about 20 minutes returned a verdict of—*Acquittal.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

SURREY ADJOURNED SESSIONS, AUGUST 29.

Before WILLIAM ONSLOW, Esq. Chairman, and a numerous Bench of Justices for the county of Surrey, held for the purpose of discharging debtors from the King's Bench prison, under the late insolvent act.

Mr. John Turing, a young gentleman of respectable family, lately from Calcutta, was opposed by Mr. Laws, on the part of his creditor, Mr. Moore, upon the 37th section of the Act, for misapplying the money of his employer. It was stated that Mr. Moore being about to leave the East Indies, and the prisoner holding an office at Calcutta, under the East India Company, and being a young man of character, he entrusted him with the receipt of a large sum of money; which, by his letters, he had acknowledged to have received, but had afterwards converted 920l. of it to his own use.

It appeared, however, in behalf of the prisoner, upon the evidence of Mr. Braham, late Governor of Bencoolen, that he was

re[illegible]ced to a most deplorable state of ill health, had lost the entire u[illegible] of his limbs, and, under all these circumstances, was obliged to make use of the money of Mr. Moore. The witness paid his passage for him to this country, and on the whole he was reduced to a wretched state. The Learned Counsel then observed, that under such circumstances, the young gentleman's father, who was an opulent man, might have come forward to extricate his son. But Mr. Braham replied, that he understood there were some matters in controversy between the parties.

The Learned Chairman observed, that there was no evidence in this case of any absolute agency on the part of the prisoner, and therefore he did not come within the meaning of the act, and should accordingly be discharged.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—*August* 16.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Holloway to William Marsden, Esq. dated on board the Princess of Orange, Downs, Augst 15, 1806.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit, for their Lordships' information, a letter which I have received from Lieutenant Hughes, of his Majesty's fire-brig Phosphorus, giving an account of his having beat off a French lugger privateer, under circumstances which, I have no doubt when their Lordships consider the state of the Phosphorus, they will think highly creditable to him.

I also transmit a list of the wounded, amongst whom is Lieutenant Hughes; and I am sorry to add that he will not be able to proceed to sea in the Phosphorous in execution of his orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. HOLLOWAY.

His Majesty's Fire Brig Phosphorus, Downs, August 15, 1806.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, for the information of the Commander in Chief, in pursuance of orders from the Right Honourable Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, proceeding to join the Channel Fleet, I yesterday morning at daybreak, the Isle of Wight bearing north, eight leagues, perceived a large lugger, pierced for sixteen ports, but mounting apparently only twelve guns, and full of men, in chace of us: at ten minutes past five, after hailing him, and receiving an order to strike, or he would sink us--commenced engaging him. At twenty minutes past five, the enemy laid us alongside, with three cheers, and from his superiority of men, there being, as near as we could judge, from seventy to eighty of them, attempted to carry us by boarding, but such was the brave and determined resistance of the few men I had under my command, that after lying five and forty minutes alongside of us, and after an action of one hour and ten minutes, he made sail and sheered off. The moment we could get the brig wore, we made all sail in chace of him, but finding it impossible to come up to him, and having the sails and rigging much cut, with a number of men wounded, and no surgeon or assistant on board, I bore up and made all sail for this place, which I hope will meet the approbation of the Commander in Chief and yourself.

The ſuperior force with which we were engaged, will, I truſt, ſpeak ſufficiently of itſelf for the bravery of the few men in his Majeſty's brig, conſiſting in all, Officers included, but of twenty-four, with four twelve pound carronades, one of which was rendered uſeleſs a ſhort time after the action commenced, by the breeching and gooſeneck breaking.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. J. HUGHES, Lieut. and Com.

J. Holloway, Eſq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, &c. &c. &c. Downs.

A Liſt of Men wounded on board his Majeſty's Fire-brig Phoſphorous, W. J. Hughes, lieutenant and commander, on the 14th of Auguſt, engaged with a French privateer off the Iſle of Wight.

Lieutenant W. J. Hughes, Commander, middle finger off, and ſeverely wounded in the left hand. Mr. Thomas Eſter, ſecond maſter (per acting order,) badly wounded in the right thigh. Stephen Bubbs, able, left ſhoulder badly wounded. Charles Chaddos, able, left neck and breaſt ſeverely wounded. Samuel Moore, able, left arm, right breaſt, and right leg ſeverely wounded. John Rowlands, able, ſlightly wounded in the right ſhoulder. James Hill, landſman, left hand and right thigh ſeverely wounded. Anthony Conſolva, landſman, mortally wounded by accident, and ſince dead.

(Signed) W. J. HUGHES,
Lieutenant and Commander.

Whitehall, Auguſt 16, 1806.

The King has been pleaſed to preſent the Reverend Robert Lunan to the Church and Pariſh of Kennettles in the Preſbytery and county of Forfar, vacant by the death of the Reverend David Ferney, late Miniſter there.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to preſent the Reverend Thomas Brown to the Church and Pariſh of Tongland, in the Peſbytery and Stewartry of Kircudbright, vacant by the death of Mr. Rob, late Miniſter there.

Ward in his London Spy, ſays, that *Glovers* were the firſt that invented *hand-bills.*

Military phraſes are every day multiplying in this country:—when a man marries, it is ſaid that he has entered on *permanent ſervice.*

Some ladies, in theſe days of luxury and refinement, are *given away* in marriage; but many more are *thrown away* in marriage.

It is thought that thoſe *gentlemen* who are daily engaged in *walking-matches*, and *foot races*, are qualifying themſelves as candidates for the *two penny Poſt Office.*

The new King of Batavia, in order to ingratiate himſelf with his new vaſſals, has engaged a Dutchman, to teach him to *ſmoke.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SIMPSON's DIVORCE.

On the queſtion for the ſecond reading of the Bill to diſſolve the marriage of William Simpſon, Eſq. with Sarah Barbara Torriano, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again, &c. Counſel (Mr. Gazelee) and evidence were called in, and heard, reſpecting the ſame. The following is an outline of the caſe :—

The Petitioner, William Simpſon, Eſq. late a reſident at Bombay, married, on the 22d of December, 1792, at that place, Miſs Torriano. Early in March, 1804, Mrs. Simpſon quitted Bombay for the purpoſe of proceeding to Europe, and afterwards embarked at Madras on board the Euphrates Eaſt Indiaman, then bound for England. The Petitioner was prevented from accompanying his wife on her voyage, being engaged in a ſituation of importance under the Eaſt India Company. In the courſe of the voyage, it appeared that the lady entered into an adulterous intercourſe with Robert Rickards, Eſq. who had been in the civil ſervice of the Company, and was a paſſenger on board the Euphrates, and which has been ſince carried on between the parties; and early in September laſt, the lady was delivered of a female child, at the houſe of Robert Rickards, Eſq. at Hampſtead. That ſoon after the return of the Petitioner to England, he brought his action in the Court of King's Bench (in Michaelmas Term, 1805,) againſt Mr. Rickards, for the ſaid adulterous intercourſe, and obtained judgment for 3000l, damages, and that he afterwards obtained a definitive ſentence, from bed and board, in the Conſiſtory Court of London. The neceſſary facts of the marriage, adultery, judgments, &c. being proved to the ſatisfaction of their Lordſhip's, the Bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

LINES WRITTEN BY ROUSSEAU, IN HIS LITTLE GARDEN NEAR ERMENONVILLE.

Au Créateur j'elève mon hommage,
En l'admirant dans ſon plus bel ouvrage.

TRANSLATION.

Still as I look the charms of Nature o'er,
I view its GOD, and, viewing him, adore !

Royal Bull.—Peter the Cruel, King of Portugal, condemned a man to the ſcaffold. The victim entreated his Majeſty to grant him one favor *after his death.*—"Perhaps (ſaid the King) that is, to grant you your *life.*"

A FAMILY FEUD.

Extract of a Leter from Tralee, in Ireland.

"In consequence of a family feud, which for some time past has disturbed and disgraced the neighbourhood of the Causeway, in this county a party of people, of the name of Neilan, armed with guns &c. repaired on Saturday last to the house of a widow Connor, in that village; but not finding the object of their vengeance, they proceeded to break the furniture, and to destroy all the property they could lay their hands on. After having completely rifled the house, (among other matters) carrying off Bank notes to a considerable amount, they went to drink at a whiskey shop in the neighbourhood, where, in the mean time, hearing that two brothers of the Connors (sons of the widow) were returning homeward, they sallied forth in pursuit of them—the Connors, however, having received intimation of their danger, fled, and reached the house in safety, though repeatedly fired at: they then armed themselves with blunderbuss and gun, and stood on their defence. The Neilans arrived immediately after, and in their attempts to break open the door of the house, was fired on by the two brothers. One of the Neilans was killed on the spot, and another so dangerously wounded, that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. On the night of Sunday last, Eusebius Sealy, Esq. Chief Constable of Police, with a serjeant's guard of the Carlow Regiment of Militia, repaired to the Causeway, where he apprehended five of the Neilans, assembled in a whiskey shop; and though they appeared completely prepared for defence (having nine guns in the room heavily loaded with powder and ball) so panic struck and astonished were they at the appearance of the soldiers, that they did not attempt the least resistance. The five were yesterday morning safely lodged in the gaol of this town, and the nine guns lodged in the house of the Rev. Mr. Day, our Vice Provost."

A Paper recommends a *law* against pleasure boats sailing or rowing on Sunday, under a heavy penalty. One would suppose the penalty of *drowning*, which has lately been so often exacted, might be sufficient.

The Dutch, in their present situation, say, "they are indifferent about the *liberty* of the *Printing-press*; if their King indulges them with the *freedom* of their *Cheese-press*."

Prices Current of the Madras Market.

(CORRECTED FROM THE 24th TO THE 28th MAY, 1807.)

	St. Ps.
A.	
Aloes, Mocha, *per candy*,	25
Allum, China, *do*,	14
Almond, Bussorah, *do*,	36
Anchor, England, *cwt*.	8
Accauracarum, Ben. *md*.	9
Amber, white, Atcheen, *lb*.	20
——— Northward, *lb*.	20
——— Southward, *lb*.	20
Ale, England, cask, 60 *gals*.	30
Ditto, Ditto, *per dozen*.	3
Arrack, Col: legrs. 150 *gal*.	40
B.	
Benzoin or Benjamin, Malacca, *cdy*.	55
Benzoin or Benjamin, Bencoln. *do*.	40
Brimstone, Surat, *do*.	14
Borax, China, *do*.	32
Beazoar, westward, *seer*.	6
Bricks wall Mad. 1st sort 900	1
——— 2d sort 1000	1
—floor, do. 12 sq. in 1000	20
——— 10 do. 1000	1
——— 8 do. 1000	4
——— 6 do. 1000	2
Bunting, England, *per bolt*.	5
Bamboos, large, west. 100	11
——— small, do. 100	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Brandy, France, *per gallon*,	$\frac{7}{8}$
Bechodemar, south, *per cdy*.	7
Bags, Gunning, empty, 100	2
C.	
Cotton, Bombay, *per candy*,	28
——— southward, *do*.	32
Camphor, China, *pecul*.	40
——— Batavia, *do*.	43
——— Bussorah, *lb*.	2

	St. Ps.
Cloves, Malacca, *maund*	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Cinnamon, Ceylon, *candy*	30
——— China, *do*,	95
Cardamums, Pegue, *do*,	55
Corals Godines, Italy. *seer*	53
Caporeste or Feles, sml. *do*,	28
——— large, *do*,	45
——— Filots, do. *do*,	17
——— Grocess, do. *do*,	14
——— Melaries, do. *do*,	3
——— Mezanias, do. *do*,	1
——— Corpose, do. *do*,	$1\frac{1}{3}$
Coffee, Battavia, *per candy*	50
——— Mocha, *do*,	70
Copper plates, Eng. *do*,	105
——— sheets, do. *do*,	125
Canvas, do. *bolt*,	10
——— Denmark, *do*,	9
——— Bengal, *do*,	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Cordage, 1 to 5 ins. *cwt*,	11
Cloths, white, north, 36 punj. *Corge*,	240
30 do, *do*,	120
26 do, *do*,	90
24 do, *do*,	80
20 do, *do*,	68
18 do, *do*,	62
16 do, *do*,	54
14 do, *do*,	48
12 do, *do*,	45
6 Cawls south *do*,	20
7 do, *do*,	24
8 do, *do*,	27
9 do, *do*,	31
19 do, *do*,	35
12 do, *do*,	40

		St. Ps.
Cloth, Blue, south,	*corge,*	36
——Soocurtum, do.	*do.*	80
Combays, blue, north,	*do.*	40
—— red, do.	*do.*	120
—— blue, Mad.	*do.*	100
—— red do	*do.*	120
Cambricks, north,	*do.*	80
Claret, England,	*dozen.*	12
—— France,	*do.*	0
—— Denmark,	*do.*	0
Constantia red & white,	*do.*	0
Cyder, England	*do.*	0
Champagne,	*do.*	0
Candles wax, Ben.	*maund.*	$8\frac{1}{2}$
—— Mad,	*do.*	6
Chunam Mad. 11	*parahs.*	1
Charcoal Eur. $2\frac{1}{2}$	*do*	1
—— south. 15	*bundles.*	1
Casks, empty, Mad.	*each,*	$1\frac{2}{3}$
D.		
Damasks of sorts, Eur.	*yard*	1
Dates, dry, Bussora,	*candy*	15
—— wet ditto,	*do.*	8
Diamonds flat weighing 6 in 1 manjady, 1st water or luster	Hindost. *Manjady*	14
5 in 1 do. do.	*do,*	15
4 in 1 do. do.	*do,*	16
3 in 1 do. do.	*do,*	20
2 in 1 do. do.	*do,*	24
1 in 1 do. do.	*do,*	80
Rose, Europe, cut, 1 stone weighing 2 carats, 1st water or lustre.	do. *carat*	18
2d do. do.	*do.*	14
1 do. wg. $1\frac{1}{2}$ do. 1st wr.	*do.*	16
2d do.	*do.*	13
2 do. do. 1st do.	*do.*	14

		St. Ps.
2d do,	*do,*	10
2 do. do. 1 do. 1st do,	*do,*	12
2d do,	*do,*	10
3 do. do. 1 do, 1st do'	*do,*	11
2d do,	*do,*	$9\frac{1}{2}$
India cut, 1 stone wg. 2 manjads 1st watr. or lust.	do. *majady,*	19
2d do.	*do,*	16
1 do. wg. $1\frac{1}{2}$ 1st water	*do,*	17
2d do	*do,*	15
1 do. do. 1 1st do.	*do,*	16
2d do.	*do,*	14
2 do. do. 1 do. 1st do.	*do,*	15
2d do.	*do.*	$12\frac{1}{2}$
3 do. do. 1 do, 1st do.	*do.*	14
2d do.	*do.*	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Rough 1 stone wg. 2 manjds.	do. *do.*	15
1 do, $1\frac{1}{2}$ do.	do. *do,*	11
1 do, 1 do.	do. *do,*	10
1 do, $\frac{5}{8}$ do.	do *do,*	$8\frac{3}{8}$
3 do, 1 do.	do. *do,*	$7\frac{3}{8}$
5 do, 1 do.	do. *do,*	$6\frac{3}{4}$
small do.	*do,*	$5\frac{2}{3}$
Brilliants Europe doubla cut, 1st water or lustre large size.	do from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 *carat.*	32
ditto small ditto ditto,	*do,*	30
Star cut from 4 to 16 per carat,	do. *do,*	28
Dammar, Pegue,	*barrel*	6
Dimity, south.	*corge*	100
E.		
Emeralds, 1st water or lust.	Hindost. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *rathy.*	15
2d ditto	*do,*	12
3d ditto	*do,*	8

		St. Ps.
4th ditto	*do.*	4¼
5th ditto	*do.*	3
Earth, red, weſt.	*candy*	3
—— yellow, Surat,	*do.*	11
F.		
Frankincenſe, Ben.	*candy*	15
Fenegarick, do.	*do.*	5
Fontagniac wine, Fran.	*doz.*	0
G.		
Gold, eaſt,	*per owence,*	11 3/16
Gall, Perſia,	*per candy*	50
Gulgul, Surat,	*do.*	15
Gallingall, Bombay,	*do.*	13
Gum, white, Arabia,	*do.*	20
—— black, ditto,	*do.*	10
Ginger, dry, Ben.	*do.*	11
—— northward,	*do.*	20
Ghee, weſt. and north.	*do.*	33
Gram, Bhoot, Ben.	*garce,*	75
——Northward,	*do,*	82
——Condoolo, Ben.	*do,*	65
—— Northward,	*do,*	65
——Minamolo, Ben.	*do,*	100
——Peſaloo,	*do,*	80
——Dholl, Bengal,	*do,*	70
——Weſtward,	*do,*	80
Gin, Hol. caſe of 15 *flaſks,*		10
Do. in ſmall caſe of 12 *botles,*		6
Gingham, red, ſouth.	*corge,*	15
——Madras,	*do,*	30
——blue, ſouth.	*do.*	20
H.		
Hing, Buſſorah,	*per maund,*	16
——Weſtward,	*do.*	20
Hingrow, Buſſ.	*per candy,*	20
Hertell Pegue & China,	*do.*	18
Handkerchiefs Eng. patterns.	*corge,*	140
——Dutch, do.	*do.*	140
——Spaniſh, do.	*do.*	70
——American, do.	*do.*	100

		St. Ps.
——French, do.	*do.*	120
Hock, Germany,	*dozen,*	14
Honey, weſtward,	*candy,*	10
I.		
Indigo, ſouthward,	*candy,*	15
Indigo, weſtward,	*maund,*	20
——Europe,	*do.*	24
Ink powder, Eur.	*dozen,*	1¾
Izaries, northward,	*corge,*	100
Iron, bar, England,	*candy,*	20
——bolt. do.	*do,*	18
——flat, do.	*do,*	19
——hoop, do.	*do,*	30
——rod, do.	*do,*	18
Jaggary, weſtward,	*candy,*	8½
K.		
Kutch,	*candy,*	30
Kuſs kuſh, Bengal,	*do,*	8
Kegs, empty,	*each,*	1
L.		
Lead ſheet, Eng.	*candy,*	38
Lace gold do. *roll.*	*wg. oz.*	6
—— ſilver do.	*do.*	4
Leaves gold, do.	*roll,*	1
Lack Pegue,	*per candy,*	30
—— ſtick,	*do.*	25
Leaguers, empty,	*each,*	2
M.		
Muſk China,	*ſeer,*	22
Mace Moluccas,	*maund,*	90
Madeira wine,	*pipe,*	250
—— ——	*dozen,*	5
Muſlin, northward,	*piece,*	30
—— Bengal, plain,	*do.*	12
—— ditto, flowered	*do,*	20
—— gold ditto,	*do,*	33
—— ſilver ditto.	*do,*	25
Millſtone, weſtward,	*each,*	3
N.		
Nutmegs Moluccas,	*maund*	32
Natchany, northw.	*garce,*	75

Article	Unit	St.	Ps.
Opium, west, chest 15	*seers*		19
Oil, cloves, Amboyna,	*oz.*		1
— nutmeg, ditto,	*do.*		1
Oil, cinnamon, Ceylon,	*do.*		$1\frac{3}{4}$
— linseed, England	*gal.*		1
—-turpentine ditto,	*bottle*		1
—-wood, Pegue,	*candy*		20
—-cocoa 1st sort Mad.	*7m.*		1
— 2d sort, $7\frac{1}{2}$	*mes.*		1
— gingely, 1st do $6\frac{1}{2}$	*do.*		1
— 2d do. 7	*do.*		1
— lamp, 1st do. 9	*do.*		1
— 2d do. 10	*do.*		1
P.			
Paint red, Eu. keg	18*lb.*		$1\frac{1}{4}$
——white, do. do.	28*do.*		4
——blue, do. do.	10*do.*		4
——blue, Persia,	*candy*		18
——green, Eu. keg	10*lb.*		5
——yellow do. do.	18 *do.*		3
——black do. do.	10 *do.*		$3\frac{1}{4}$
Pepper, Penang,	*candy*		30
——— Malay coast,	*do.*		28
——— Malabar do.	*do.*		27
——— Long, Bengal,	*do.*		42
Pepper root, Bengal,	*candy*		35
Perry, England,	*dozen*		0
Port wine, Oporto,	*do.*		6
Paper imperial, Eng.	*ream*		12
—— royal, do.	*do.*		8
—— medium, do.	*do.*		7
—— demy, do.	*do.*		$6\frac{1}{2}$
—— foolscap, do.	*do.*		$5\frac{1}{2}$
—— quarto post plain,	*do.*		$3\frac{5}{8}$
—— ditto gilt ditto,	*do.*		4
—— octavo ditto,	*do.*		2
—— catridge ditto,	*do.*		8
—— blotting ditto,	*do.*		3
—— China,	*do.*		2
Pearls First Class.			
1st sort auny Ceylon	*chow*		8

Article	Unit	St.	Ps.
2d do. Kayarell do.	*do.*		4
3d do. Samadyem. do.	*do.*		2
Second Class.			
1st sort, auny vadivo,	*chow*		8
2d do. common do. do.	*do.*		$3\frac{1}{4}$
Third Class.			
1st sort corovel do.	*callinge*		6
2d do. do.	*do.*		4
3d do. do.	*do.*		2
Soor 1st sort, do.	*seer*		18
——2d do. do.	*do.*		16
——3d do. do.	*do.*		14
Pease, Bengal,	*garce*		90
Paddy Northward,	*do.*		55
Pitch, England,	*barrel*		7
Palampores 5 by 3 cubits, Madras	*corge*		40
6 by $4\frac{1}{4}$ cubits ditto,	*do.*		
7——5 do. do.	*do*		100
8——6 do. do.	*do.*		200
9——7 do. do.	*do.*		320
Peskana, do do.	*do.*		40
Palmairas, southw.	100,		20
Pipe empty Madras,	*each*		2
Q			
Quick silver, China,	*pickl.*		60
Quills, England, per	100		1
R.			
Rice, table Bengal,	*garce*		120
———Monghee, do.	*do.*		110
———Bengal,	*do.*		100
———cargo do.	*do.*		95
———northward, do.	*do.*		90
Rubies 8 to 10 per weight of a gold of Tanjore fan. Ceylon.	*per corge*		1
6 do. do.	*do*		1
5 do. do.	*do.*		4

		St. Ps.
4 do. do.	*do,*	6
3 do. do.	*do,*	10
2 do. do.	*do,*	40
1 do. do.	*do,*	100
Rubarb, China,	*pecul*	24
Redlead, England,	*candy*	70
Rattan, Mallacca,	100 *bund.*	14
Raiſins, Europe,	*per maund*	2
Rum, Jamaica,	*dozen*	5
—— Bengal,	*gallon*	1⅔
Root, China,	*per candy*	35
—— Columbo,	*ditto*	45
—— Bengal,	*ditto*	25
—— Licorice, Buſſorah,	*do.*	6
—— Chay, northward	*do.*	60
ſouthward	*do.*	20
Reapers, ſouthward,	100	4
S.		
Sugar-candy, China,	*candy*	55
———— Batavia,	*do.*	45
——- ſoft, China,	*ditto*	24
———— Bengal,	*ditto*	22
———— Batavia,	*ditto*	18
——- ſoft, weſtward,	*do.*	12
Silk, Macta, Ben.	*mannd*	8
—— Munga, do.	*ditto*	16
—— Cuſtory, do.	*ditto*	34
—— Raw do.	*ditto*	27
Silver, Mexico,	*ounce*	⅛
Steel, England,	*candy*	22
—— Denmark,	*ditto*	17
Sherry. England,	*dozen*	6
Senna Surat,	*candy*	40
Semvolker M. Coaſt	*md.*	8
Saffron,	*per pound*	10
Snuff, northward,	*dozen*	10
Seeds, cummin, Ben.	*candy*	28
—— black do.	*ditto*	8
—— coriander, nor.	*ditto*	8
—— iſſubgool, Surat,	*ditto*	12
—— gingely, Ben.	*garce*	120

		St. Ps.
Seeds, gingely, weſt.	*garce*	110
—— lamp oil north.	*ditto*	85
Salt, Madras,	*ditto*	20
—— northward,	*ditto*	20
Sharks Fins, ſouth.	*candy*	70
Salt petre, Bengal	*ditto*	13
———— northward	*ditto*	12
Sealingwax, Eur	12 *ſticks*	⅜
Superſannah, north.	*corge*	100
Shawls, white,	*pair*	150
——— red,	*ditto*	80
——— green,	*ditto*	60
——— yellow,	*ditto*	60
——— black,	*ditto*	100
——— aſh,	*ditto*	80
——— handkerchief,	*ditto*	50
T.		
Tutenague, China,	*candy*	40
Tin plates, England,	*box*	13
Tingal, Bengal,	*per candy*	25
Turmerick, cut. Ben.	*do*	8
Timber, arties, Pegue,	*piece*	10
——— duggies, do.	2 *ſq ft.*	1
——— ſhimbeams, do.	*ea.*	12
Double-ſheathing boards, do.	100 *each*	45
——— ſingle do. do.	*do*	30
Teas, Hyſon, China,	*cheſt*	50
—— Bohie, do,	*ditto*	50
Tar, England,	*barrel*	8
Teneriffe wine	*Tenerif pipe*	50
Tortoiſe-ſhell,	*per viſs*	8
Teeth, Elephant, 1ſt ſort, Pegue,	*candy,*	250
2d do. do.	*do*	220
3d do. do.	*do.*	190
Twine, England,	*maund*	8
Tyles 1ſt ſort, Mad.	900	1
—— 2d do. do	1000	1
V.		
Vetry, England,	*per bolt*	16

Vermillion, China,	maund	20	3d do. do.	ditto	28
Vitrol,	per candy	65	—— red, 1st sort	ditto	5
Verdigrease, Busso.	maund	12	—— 2d do.	ditto	4½
Velvets of sorts Eng.	yard	4	Woolens of sorts,	yard	4⅝
W.			Wax, Pegue,	per maund	5
Wood sandal 1st sort, west.	per candy	40	——Westward,	ditto	5
			Wafers, England,	box	⅜
2d do. do.	ditto	38	Wheat, Bengal,	garce	100

BAZAR EXCHANGE.

Madras, May 24, 1807.

	Star Pags.				Rups.	fs.
Spanish Dollars,	162½ to	100	Patna Gold Mohs.	ea.	11	11
Pondicherry Rup.	350	100	Delhi ditto	ea	17	4
Surat do.	367	100	Surat ditto	ea.	113	6¾
Delhi do.	320	100	English Guineas,	ea.	9	10¾
Ditto do.	332	100	Goa ditto	ea.	17	6½
Arcot do.	355	100	Madras Pags.	100 to 434		
Company's do.	350	100				
Port Novo Pags.	116	100				
Scott, do.	117	100				

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

On the 6th instant, by the Reverend Dr. Kerr, at St. Mary's Church, captain E. P. Stevenson, 2d battalion 25th regiment native infantry, to Miss Sarah Stevenson.—At Pullicat, on the 10th instant, captain P. Brossette, Chief Engineer in the Honorable Dutch Company's service, to Mrs. Mary Barclay, widow of the late lieutenant Barclay.—At Mahè, on the 11th ultimo, lieutenant W. H. Stanley, of the 8th regiment Bombay native infantry, to Miss J. Marin.—On the 11th November last, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, James Dalziel, esq. surgeon of his majesty's naval Hospital, to Miss Simpson.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday the 23d April, the lady of lieutenant colonel Orr, of a son.—On Saturdary the 25th April, the lady of D. Neale, Esq. of a daughter.—On the 21st April, at Trichinopoly, the lady of Charles Woodcok, esq. of the honorable company's civil establishment, of a son.—At Hussain Saugor, on the 9th April, the lady of captain Mann, of a son.

DEATHS.

Lately in Bengal, lieutenant Peter M'Gregor, of his majesty's 17th regiment of foot, possessed of the most amiable qualifications as a man, and most respectable talents as a soldier, he was beloved and esteemed by his brother-officers and many others who sincerely lament his loss, the anguish of his parents can only be alleviated by reflecting on the glory of his death, in leading the storming party at the attack of Chunar, in Bundlecund, he was shot through the body, but still advanced with wonderful exertion and gallantry, until a second ball pierced his heart; when he fell, exclaiming, "Gracious Lord, receive my soul!"—Lately of a fever caught in the jungle near Ellore, Ebenezer Roebuck, esq. much regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and leaving a wife and large family, deeply to regret his loss.—On Tuesday night the 21st April, at Wallajahbad, after a few hours illness, William Dominic Goodlette Richardson, son of Thomas Goodlette Richardson, lieutenant in his majesty's 30th regiment, aged three years, two months and fifteen days.—At Vipery, on the 12th ultimo, the son of the late Doctor King.—At the presidency, Alexander Stoddart, esq. of the honorable company's civil service.—On Saturday, the 23d ultimo, at Vipery, Maxwell Thompson, esq. of the medical establishment.—Lately at Nellore, Peter Massey Cassin, esq. an old inhabitant of Madras.—On the 8th ultimo, at Mrs. Smith's, Vipery, Miss Caroline Johnes, aged 15 years, after an illness of six hours.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 12th April, Joseph Barretto, junior, esq. to Miss Rozedia Barretto, third daughter of the late Louis Barretto, esq. and cousin of the bridegroom.—On the 25th April, William Scott, esq. to Miss Emilia Evans.—On the 18th April, captain James Young, to Miss Jane Frances Humfrays.—On the 15th April, R. S. Douglas, esq. to Miss Catherine White.—At the house of Thomas Pattle, esq. at Moorshedabad, lieutenant C. W. Lay, of his majesty's 52d regiment, to Mrs. S. Gardiner.—At Monghyr, on the 22d April, by the Rev. Mr. Martyn, lieutenant George Nugent, Fort adjutant at that station, to Miss Williams, daughter of captain John Williams.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th April, the lady of colonel Richardson, of a son, at Russapuglah.—At Macao, on the 25th January, the lady of Theophelus John Metcalfe, esq. of a daughter.—On the 6th April,

the lady of captain M. Smith of a daughter—At Nattore, the lady of Duncan Campbell, esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 18th April, at Fultah, on his way to China, for the recovery of his health, John Daly, esq. late of Madras, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the greatest fortitude—At Penang, John Hope Oliphant, esq. member in council.—On Monday morning the 20th ultimo, at his house on the esplanade, R. F. Anster, esq. resident in India, 26 years, highly esteemed for his benevolence and genuine worth. By his death his family have lost an affectionate and tender relative, and his friends and the community a man of unblemished integrity and honor. He has left a young widow and three infants to deplore his loss—On the 10th April, below Patna, ensign George Walpole, of the European regiment, on this establishment.—On Tuesday the 28th April, at three o'clock in the morning, after an illness of a few hours, Richard Comyns Birch, esq.—At Howrah, on the 23d April, lieutenant Robert Fullarton, of the 4th regiment native infantry,—At Chittagong, on the 14th April, Lambert Bellon, esq. aged 74 years, sincerely regretted by all his friends and acquaintances.—On the 24th April, at Purneah, Charles Græme, esq. Judge and Magistrate at that district.—At sea, on the 14th November, on board the honorable company's ship Jane Duchess of Gordon, Mr. Hickburne, late of the firm of Messrs Roworth and Company, of Calcutta.—On his passage to the Cape, captain Engel, his majesty's 75th regiment of foot.

BOMBAY BIRTHS.

On the 15th April the Lady of James Hallett, esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.—Mrs. Basden of a daughter.—Mrs. Mackenzie of a son.

DEATHS.

On Saturday the 18th April Ralph Hall, esq. assistant surgeon of his majesty's 84th regiment.—At Goa, on the 14th ultimo, ensign John Lemon, of his majesty's 78th regiment.—On the 15th ultimo, lieutenant Thomas Ker, 1st battalion 7th regiment native infantry.

CEYLON BIRTH.

On the 26th April, the lady of the honorable Alexander Johnston, of a son.

POSTSCRIPT.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1807.

On Sunday night last, departed this life, John Hope Oliphant, Esq. Second Member in Council at this Presidency, after a short but severe illness, aged thirty-four years.

His remains were removed from the Government House for interment on Monday afternoon, at a quarter past five o'clock, numerously and most respectably attended. Minute guns were fired during the procession.

The Colours of the Fort, His Majesty's Ship Belliqueux, and all the other Ships and Vessels in the Harbour, were hoisted half-mast all the day.

GARRISON MORNING ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR,

Fort Cornwallis, March 23, 1807.

Minute Guns (34) corresponding with the years of age of the late John Hope Oliphant, Esq. Second Member of Council, deceased, to be held in readiness to be fired this afternoon, during the funeral procession.

Banner Rolls to be placed at four o'clock, from the battery to the Government House, whence the signal will be given to commence firing the minute guns.

The Garrison Colours to be hoisted half mast at Sun-rise, and to continue until Sun-set.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, *March 26, 1807.*

H. S. Pearson, Esq. took the usual Oaths and his seat, as a Member of Council, in the room of J. H. Oliphant, Esq. deceased, under a salute from the Fort.

W. E. Phillips, Esq. took the Oaths and his seat, as a Provisional Member of the Board, until the return of Alexander Gray, Esq

H. S. Pearson, Esq. to be Ware-house keeper and Commissary of Supplies, and Paymaster, in the room of Mr. Oliphant.

Thomas Raffles, Esq. to be Secretary to Government, in the room of Mr. Pearson.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1807.

On Thursday evening last, at six o'clock, arrived in the offing His Majesty's ship Belliqueux, George Byng, Esq. Captain, having on board the BODY of the Honorable PHILIP DUNDAS, late Governor of Prince of Wales Island, which was immediately landed at the Government House.

Mr. Dundas left the Island on the 1st instant, in H. M. ship Belliqueux, exceedingly ill, and under the care of Dr. White, of the Bengal establishment, to try the benefit of sea air; Captain Byng having offered him every accommodation and attention.

From the day of his sailing, he gradually declined, and departed this life without a groan, on the 8th instant, in the 45th year of his age.

The weather, unfortunately, proved exceedingly hot, and oppressive in the greatest degree; which no doubt, tended considerably to hasten his dissolution.

His remains were interred yesterday evening, with every mark of respect.

GARRISON ORDERS, BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR.

Fort Cornwallis, 10th of April, 1806.

The whole of the Troops at the Presidency, to parade this afternoon, at half past four o'clock, in front of the Government House, to attend the Remains of the Honorable PHILIP DUNDAS, late Governor, &c. &c. &c. of this Island, to the place of Interment, with all Military Honours due to his high Rank and Station.

Lieutenant Colonel Basset to command.

Three rounds of light cartridges per man, to be served to the 20th Regiment, which Corps only, is to fire over the Grave, on account of the narrowness of the Ground.

Forty-five (45) Minute Guns, corresponding with the years of age of the deceased, to be held in readiness to be fired during the Funeral procession, and to commence by signal from the Government House.

The Bengal Artillery to furnish the carrying party.

The Garrison Colours to be hoisted half mast at Sun-rise, and continue until Sun-set.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1807.

We omitted to mention in our last Gazette, that on the Corpse of the late Hon. Philip Dundas, being lowerd into the boat of H. M. ship Belliqueux, in order to be sent on shore, minute guns were fired, corresponding with the age of the deceased.

The like number of guns were fired from the Hon. Company's ship Lord Melville after the Fort had ceased firing.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS. *April* 13, 1807.

W. E. Phillips, Esq. took the oaths and his seat as a Provisional Member of Council, under the usual salute.

Q. D. Thompson, Esq. to be acting warehouse keeper, and commissary of supplies and paymaster.

PROCLAMATION.

In consequence of the lamented death of the Honorable Philip Dundas, late Governor of this Presidency and its dependencies, and Commander in Chief of its Citadel and Town, which took place at sea, on board His Majesty's ship Belliqueux, on the 8th instant.

It is hereby proclaimed, that the said Government and Command has devolved *pro tempore* upon Henry Shepherd Pearson, Esq. and that the said Henry Shepherd Pearson, Esq. has duly taken the usual Oaths, and his seat accordingly.

All Persons in the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Marine Service, and all other Inhabitants of this Island and its dependencies, are hereby directed to take due notice hereof, and to obey the said Henry Shepherd Pearson, Esq. accordingly.

Done by order of the Honorable the Governor and Council, at Fort Cornwallis, Prince of Wales Island, this thirteenth day of April, 1807.

A CARD.

HAVING completed our FOURTH VOLUME, we are happy to embrace this opportunity of returning our grateful acknowledgments to our Friends and the Public at large for the very great ſupport the MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL has met with; in the further proſecution of this Work we hope, by perſevering in our endeavours, under the auſpices of a liberal and diſcriminating Settlement, to render the MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL worthy the patronage we very humbly and reſpectfully ſolicit.

MONTHLY JOURNAL PRESS,

Madras, June 29, 1807.